THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantitv

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Fort Almanac—October 22.

Sun Rises	6.18 A M
Sun Sets	5.16 P M
Day's Length	11 h 08 m
High Water at Southport	11.12 P M
High Water at Wilmington	12.59 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 51°; 8 p. m., 60°; maximum, 73°; minimum, 44°; mean 58°.

Rainfall for the day .00; rainfall for the month up to date, .81.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair; easterly winds, slightly warmer.

For South Carolina—Fair, followed by showers on the coast; northeasterly winds.

OUTLINES

A heavy decline in prices of cotton futures took place on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday; the decline was accompanied by great excitement; sales of 810,700 bales were recorded, the largest ever made in a single day at the New York Cotton Exchange. —— The biennial session of the Supreme Council of the World, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, commenced in Washington yesterday. —— Great Britain's ultimatum to Venezuela is a matter of absorbing interest in diplomatic circles in Washington; it is contended that Venezuela can neither apologize nor pay an indemnity; Great Britain, it is asserted, is using the Uruana incident to force the hand of the United States. —— Twenty Cubans, who left New York on the 10th inst., landed at Inagua, Bahama, and a British gunboat has gone there to arrest them. —— The train bearing President Cleveland and Cabinet to Atlanta will be one of the handsomest ever made up in this country. —— Rear Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European station, has been detached from duty and ordered home. —— The fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons has been declared off and there is talk of a match between Peter Maher and the champion on November 11th. —— The Episcopal Convention at Minneapolis passed a resolution creating a new missionary district in North Carolina. —— Several Mormon elders have been warned to leave a neighborhood in Wake county, North Carolina, where they have been trying to establish a church. —— New York markets: Money on call yesterday was firm at 2@2½ per cent., last loan at 2 per cent. and closing offered at 2 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling gulf 9⅝c; middling 9⅜c; Southern flour quiet and steady—common to fair extra $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3 80; wheat—spot quiet but steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 68⅜c; afloat 69⅜c; corn—spot active and firm; No. 2 at elevator 38¾ cents; afloat 39¾c; spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 28½@29c; rosin firm—strained common to good $1.60@1.70.

A New York paper thinks Col. Cantor who is running for something should "win at a walk." We expect he would be satisfied if he won at a canter.

The Allentown, Pa., Iron Company has given its 350 employes another 10 per cent. increase of wages. The McKinleyites should see to this.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller will soon begin the erection of a chateau on the Hudson river that will rival the Vanderbilt mansion near Asheville.

Col. McClure, at Atlanta, gave the Western fellows to whom he talked some good advice when he told them that the South was the section to drive their stakes in.

Tom Reed lost thirty pounds of flesh while bobbing around in the Maine woods last Summer. But he lost none of his cheek. That is still capacious and tough.

Reports come from Cuba that Gen. Campos is insane. The fact is Gen. Campos got mad as soon as he got to Cuba and found out how the rebs were performing.

Ten thousand people in Texas showed the esteem in which they held Jack Crews, by giving him a big send off. The sheriff presided. Jack went by the hemp line.

The Spanish Minister at Washington says the campaign against the Cubans will open as soon as they have three or four days of North wind. Thus far the campaigning against the Cubans has been mostly wind.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,885

As if we didn't already have diseases enough in this country, the doctors have discovered another which they call the Railroad Kidney, not because it carries people off more speedily than other diseases, but because it is contracted from the fine dust absorbed through the skin in continuous railroad riding. Seafaring people and people who travel on canals are not subject to it.

A New York woman who has instituted suit for $20,000 damages against a bicycle professor for injuries from a fall while under his tutorship. She broke an ankle. She weighed 300 pounds. When a 300 pound female mounts a bike she ought to be required to furnish herself with steel ankles, or forego damages.

The city of Milwaukee, Wis., celebrated its 50th anniversary a few days ago. In connection with this attention is called to the fact that sixty-four ago there was no city in the United States that had the population (249,290) that Milwaukee has now. New York came nearest to it with a population of 203,000 and Philadelphia next with 167,000.

Miss Bowen, of Vermont, who has attained the age of 100 years, said when asked that if she had to live her life over again if she would marry if asked to, said she had some doubts about it until she learned that married women live longest. In view of the fact that marriage promoted longevity she thought she might risk it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WIL. Savings & Trust Co.
CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
ATLANTIC NAT'L BANK—Statement.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Salesman.
WARNED—All persons.
CLERK—Position wanted.
D. O'CONNOR—Cash advanced.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

-- Miss Jane Meares has returned from Atlanta.

— Mr. Hugh W. Turrentine was reported as improving yesterday.

— Mrs. Louis N. Schiff, of Charlotte, is in the city visiting Mrs. Jas. I. Macks.

— The STAR regrets to learn that Mr. Eli H. Davis, of the Postoffice is on the sick list.

— Mr. J. Shields, staff correspondent of the *Midas Criterion*, Cincinnati, is in the city.

— Mr. F. I. Baughan and T. L. Kerse, both of Richmond, Va., are in the city on business.

— Mr. Jos. L. White has accepted a position with the City Electric Laundry, Mr. L. B. Pennington, manager.

— Master Bellamy Harriss, son of Mr. Geo. Harriss, left last night for Philadelphia, to attend a business college there.

— Mr. David A. Hay, of Baltimore, is in the city visiting friends. He spent Sunday with his old pastor, Rev. A. D. McClure, of St. Andrew's Church.

— Rev. Jos. N. Starr returned yesterday to Fayetteville. He conducted services and preached very acceptably to the congregation of St. John's church Sunday morning, and assisted in the services at St. Paul's church in the evening.

— Messrs. H. E. Frazier, Whiteville; A. R. Raven, Scott's Hill; A. H. Potter, N. C.; H. Bowden, Warsaw; F. T. Mills, Whiteville; J. I. Duncan, Ivanhoe; O. L. Clark, Clarkton; E. W. Kerr, Clinton; R. L. Smith, Norwood; L. A. McLaurin, Lumberton; J. W. Campbell, Carthage; E. A. Hawes, Atkinson; I. M. Powell, Fair Bluff; Wm. T. Evans, Marion; J. K. Morrison, Winston, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

The Fire-Alarm and the Street Car Company.

It is said that the Street Railway Co. will not comply with the demand of the city authorities to pay for the damage to fire-alarm boxes and the cost of removing the wires of the system from North Front street near Mulberry, and that an ordinance will be passed by the Board of Aldermen at their next meeting requiring the Street Car Company to get its wires out of the way. It is said that the whole cost of repairs and removing wires will not exceed $75.

Magistrate's Court.

John A. Allen, colored, was tried yesterday by Justice Bunting, on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon. He was adjudged to be guilty and committed to jail in default of $35 bond for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Thos. Dowling, charged with assaulting Dr. Mask, submitted and paid costs.

Frost Yesterday Morning.

There was frost here yesterday morning, and the Weather Bureau reported killing frosts in Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia and light frost in South Carolina, and said further, that there would be probably severe frost in this vicinity this morning.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— There is considerable scarlet fever in the city, besides some cases of "break-bone" fever.

— Water in cisterns around town is getting very low; but Observer Graham says there will be abundant rain in a day or two, probably.

— The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Raleigh for the State Fair, at the rate of one cent per mile travelled. On sale October 23nd, 23rd and 24th.

— There will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in the directors' room of the National Bank of Wilmington to day at 12.15 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

— January closed in New York at 8.80 yesterday. This is a decline of 114 points since last Tuesday. It may go lower, but the fellow who sells now will do well to be satisfied with a small profit.

— There was a small fire yesterday morning at the cotton mills—around the smokestack—and the mills shut down for the remainder of the day to repair damage, which was slight, however.

— The British steamship *Haxby* cleared yesterday for Bremen, Germany, with 10,808 bales cotton, weighing 5,000,405 pounds and valued at $450,000. Vessel and cargo by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son.

— Sheriff Evans, of Marion county, S. C., was here yesterday with a requisition for Henry Johnson, colored, arrested in Wilmington Saturday, as told in the STAR. The sheriff left in the afternoon with his prisoner, who is wanted in Marion for arson.

"A BREEZY TIME"

At the Opera House Last Evening.

The performance given by the Fiz-Webster Comedy Company last night at the Opera House was indeed "A Breezy Time" from start to finish; an abundance of fun which brought forth uproarious peals of laughter from the audience during its entirety. The songs, jokes, specialties and hits were of the newest and taking sort.

Mr. Fitz and Miss Webster are undoubtedly the drawing attractions of the show, but each and every one connected with it is an artist of unusual talent, and it is seldom that one finds an aggregation of this kind which can so easily and successfully furnish comedy of such refined and elegant nature.

The dancing was far above the average and the act by the contortionists was simply marvelous. The steropticon exhibition with Miss Webster as a background, or canvas, was something new and greatly enjoyed.

Mr. Robert Mansfield was an ideal tramp and interpreted that part and to perfection, and in his other roles proved himself an actor of merit.

Altogether the performance was of the highest order and this company will meet with a hearty welcome should they come again.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—922 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 40 bbls rosin, 59 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—2,061 bales cotton, 28 casks spirits turpentine, 113 bbls rosin, 72 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—388 bales cotton.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—285 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—20 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 287 bbls rosin, 146 bbls tar, 22 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 3,576 bales; spirits turpentine, 48 casks; rosin, 889 bbls; tar, 277 bbls; crude turpentine, 88 bbls.

Marriage at Southport.

A very pretty wedding took place yesterday morning at Southport, the contracting parties being Mr. Nick. F. Parker, book-keeper for Messrs. E. H. Sneed & Co., of this city, and Mrs. Annie Dosher Bessent, a popular lady of Southport. The ceremony was performed at the Methodist Church, by its pastar, Mr. Oliver H. Ryder. The bride and groom, after receiving the congratulations of friends, came up to the city on the steamer *Wilmington*, and left last night for a tour to Atlanta, Ga. where they will spend a few weeks taking in the Exposition.

City Court.

Mayor Fishblate presided in the City Court yesterday.

Carrie Davis, colored, charged with disorderly conduct, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or work twenty days on the streets.

Owen Quince, colored, disorderly, was fined $10 or work twenty days on the streets.

Sam Davis, colored, drunk and disorderly, as it was his first offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 or work ten days on the streets.

Another Robbery.

Messrs. Miller & Cornwall's store, on the east side of South Front street, between Dock and Orange, was entered and robbed some time Saturday night or Sunday morning. The money-drawer was rifled of its contents, and left on the floor of the store.

The front door of the store of Mr. B. Marx, No. 4 North Water street, was found open Sunday night by a policeman. Investigation showed that the door had been prized open, but nothing was missing.

ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

What a Visitor from Wilmington Has to Say About It.

Mr. H. P. West, who took in the big trip to Atlanta via the Seaboard Air Line, told a STAR reporter yesterday that the party of thirty under the personal care of the clever agent, Mr. Thos. D. Meares, which left here last Tuesday evening at three o'clock, arrived in Atlanta after an exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable trip at six o'clock Wednesday morning. The party found no trouble whatever in finding first-class accommodation at very reasonable prices. Mr. West says the reports which have been circulated here that every way you would turn would cost you something is false and that any person can stay in Atlanta five days for twelve dollars and not stint himself in any way and see all the sights worth seeing.

The party spent nearly all of their time, day and night, until 10 o'clock, on the Exposition grounds, which are something simply wonderful and beyond description, and every Southern man should see it, as there possibly will not be another opportunity in a life time.

The S. A. L. employes were exceedingly courteous to all, and Mr. Meares is complimented by all for his untiring efforts in securing comfort and pleasure for the entire party. The S. A. L. cars run within a half mile of the Exposition, and any kind of conveyance to the grounds is only 5 cents.

"It is a cheaper trip," Mr. West said, "than I expected, and the sights are perfectly sublime. A noticeable feature is the scarcity of fakirs and leg-pullers, and the cheapness of lunches inside the enclosure. Everybody should go. The scenery along the road on the way is very pretty, indeed."

An Ohio Visitor.

Judge J. W. Campbell, of Cambridge, Ohio, is in the city. He is on a prospecting tour of this section of our State, his principal object being to inform himself thoroughly as to the value of our farming lands and their adaptability to Northern settlers. He has recently held court in thirteen counties of Eastern Ohio, and he found a great many of the farmers dissatisfied and disposed to change their location. The Judge thinks the South would suit the farmers of his section, which is chiefly a mineral region, and he hopes, on his return to be able to make a favorable report to his constituents. He leaves this morning for the Eastern part of the State and will probably return to Wilmington in the course of a week. He may then take a trip up the Carolina Central railroad, after which he will visit the Atlanta Exposition.

Losses and Profits on Cotton.

The air is full of rumors of losses and profits on cotton futures here and elsewhere in the South. So far as they relate to Wilmington the STAR is satisfied they are gross exaggerations. There is no doubt that quite a little herd of the "bull" yearlings lost their heads, while sharpening their little horns, during the past week, and failing to realize that a reaction in cotton was almost inevitable, rushed into the ring with vigorous snorts and endeavored to demolish the bears, and with disastrous results. Many of these unwary speculators bought at or near the top of the market, and as a decline of 20 to 40 points was enough to exhaust their margins they were left in a state of financial flatness. It is not believed that those who operate on a larger scale have, as a whole, made any net losses of consequence.

Cotton Crop Estimates.

From the best accessible information the STAR thinks it safe to estimate the cotton crop of the United States for 1895-'96 at a maximum of 7,250,000 bales. Neill, whose figures always exert more influence on the markets than those of any other statistician, has recently given a revised estimate which makes the yield 6,800,000 bales. Others figure the crop down to 6,000,000 bales, and there are several authorities who say it will not exceed 6,500,000 bales. It would seem, therefore, that 7,000,000 bales is about a fair average estimate, though if we were betting on the yield we would place it at 7,250,000 bales "for greater certainty," as the lawyers would say.

Cotton Notes.

Receipts here yesterday 3,576 bales; same day last year 2,763.

Spot cotton declined ½c in New York, middling closing at 8⅝c. No quotations here.

New York futures market opened irregular and excited at a decline of 20 to 37 points as compared with Saturday's closing prices, and closed irregular but easy with a total decline for the day of fifty points on January; 53 on November, 58 December, 55 on February, 55 March, 55 April, 54 May, 54 June. The sales of the day aggregated 810,700 bales, the largest ever known on one day. November opened at 8.46 and closed 8.30; December 8.48 and closed 8.22; January 8.56 and closed 8.30; February 8.61 and closed 8.35; March 8.68 and closed 8.40; April 8.69 and closed 8.40; May 8.77 and closed 8.50.

Hurricane Signal Displayed.

The following telegram was received at the Wilmington station yesterday afternoon from the Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C., viz:

"Hoist hurricane signals at 4.05 p. m. Storm central south of Key West and moving northward. Will cause dangerous gales and high tides on South Atlantic coast."

Mr. Graham, the observer here, said last night that it would probably be a day or two before this storm would be felt here.

Sixth Annual Fair.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas will be held at Maxton, N. C., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30th and 31st and Nov. 1st. Send for Premium List.

W. B. HARKER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR THE STATE FAIR.

SIDE-SHOWS AND MANY OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Large Exhibits of Live Stock—Civil Term of Court—The Election on the Bond Question—Cotton Plungers—Another Sensational Sermon by Rev. Mr. Tuttle—Spier Whitaker—Maj. Jno. C. Winder's Condition—Baldwille's Races.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21.

A special train with ninety-five passengers their paraphernalia, etc., arrived here yesterday afternoon from Hagerstown, Maryland. They came by the Southern. Most of the party are "fair fakirs," bringing side-shows, etc., which usually take with the crowds. It is safe to say there are more such people and attractions than were ever here before. All of the space heretofore used by them between the grand stand and Floral Hall has been taken and then there is not half enough. Another special train, consisting of fourteen cars bearing cattle and stock, came in by the Seaboard this morning. Shipments are coming in by every train. Jule Carr and Benehan Cameron already have exhibits of stock on the grounds. The cattle and live stock exhibits, including fowls, hogs and sheep, will be the best ever seen at a State Fair. The indications are that the Fair will be a most successful one. The one cent rate is a good inducement, as well as the prosperous times. Ample accommodations have been made by the street car company to handle the crowds.

The civil term of court meets to-day, Judge Cable presiding. Many important cases come up for trial. It is likely that Buck Kitchen's case for the control of the penitentiary directorship will come up to-morrow.

There is only one more Saturday in which to register in order to vote at the coming road election. The registration has been surprisingly small. The highest registration is in the Second ward, there being only seventy in that ward so far. The proposed law it is thought will be defeated.

The cotton plungers in Raleigh have been bulls with few exceptions. It is needless to say that the loss is greater than the winnings. There were a lot of long faces on Cotton Exchange Saturday. The prevailing opinion here has been that cotton would go to 10 or 12 cents. One gentleman who has been in the "mill" was heard to remark after the close that he came out with his mustache and diamond.

The city is nearly as dusty as it was before the recent rain. The rainfall has been so small in the past two months and a half that it will take several days rain to thoroughly wet the soil.

Logue Harris has ten divorce cases coming up in court in two days. Logue is good at all tricks.

Rev. Mr. Tuttle preached another sensational sermon last night. His subject was "Christ and Liberty." It was a sequel to his sermon on last Sunday night when he took the stand that the church was on the side of human slavery. He said that political leaders were afraid to stand for the right. Also stated that many churches were sleeping themselves to death in the bonds of slavery. Mr. Tuttle made the statement that the church of to-day had not taught the brotherhood of Christ. This he said had necessitated the organization of secret societies and labor organizations. He hit the rich men of the church and stated that they did not know such a thing as sociability in the church.

An old line Republican stated to me when speaking of Spier Whitaker's gubernatorial feather, that the nomination of Governor had been conceded to the Republicans by all those who favored fusion. He said that Whitaker might be Butler's man for a bluff, but that he had no idea of pressing his name. This old line Republican is one of the big five.

Mr. Banks Holt says that Gentry, Patchen and Robert J. will certainly be at Reidsville. Baronet, Mr. Holt's crack trotter, will be on hand as well as his other horses. The meeting promises to be the best ever held in the Southern States, barring Kentucky.

A special train passed through via the Seaboard yesterday morning carrying the Fourth Virginia Regiment and the Naval Post Band of Norfolk. There were over 300 persons in the party.

Maj. John C. Winder has improved since his bad attack a few days ago. This morning there is no improvement over his condition yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Betts, of this city, has accepted a position in the post office.

Hilliard Banks, an old offender whom the sheriff has been seeking for six years, was captured to-day.

There are over 300 cases on the present docket of court.

Jim Young, the negro politician and editor, is out and out against the bond issue for roads. He says he will defeat it at the coming election.

TRADE CONGRESS.

To Meet in Atlanta—Delegates for Wilmington Appointed.

The South and West Grain and Trade Congress will meet in Atlanta to-morrow. The following is taken from a long letter sent out by the committee:

"The fourth meeting of this Congress will be held in the city of Atlanta, in the Auditorium building on the grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition, on October 23d, 24th and 25th, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. daily. The time and place of this meeting were fixed by resolution of Congress at its meeting in Mobile, Ala., in April last.

"The South and West Grain and Trade Congress was organized for the purpose of forming a closer union of commercial interests and establishing a wider exchange of products between the Southern and Western States. * *

"The basis of representation has been fixed as follows: Each commercial body will be entitled to five delegates; each town and city to have five delegates, appointed by the mayor, and one delegate from each transportation company, including their connecting lines."

Yesterday Mayor S. H. Fishblate appointed as a committee to represent the city at this Congress, Messrs. W. N. Harriss, W. R. Kenan, Chas. J. Mitchell, D. L. Gore, and E. Peschau.

Mr. Geo. J. Boney, President of the Produce Exchange, appointed Messrs. J. C. Stevenson, A. S. Heide, S. P. McNair, M. J. Heyer and H. G. Smallbones to represent the Produce Exchange.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE!

Likely to Be an Issue in the Venezuela Case—President Cleveland and Secretary Olney Emphatically on Record for Its Enforcement.

The following comments of two leading papers will be read with interest.

The Washington *Star* says:

"The press reports from abroad indicate that the Venezuelan question is approaching a climax that may prove to be serious. It appears from one source of information that the note transmitted to the British Government by Ambassador Bayard contained a positive declaration of the United States in support of the Monroe doctrine and its application to the present dispute between England and Venezuela, and there is reason to believe that the answer of Great Britain is delayed, not because of the need of additional investigation either into the merits of the case itself or the application of the doctrine, but by reason of a desire to combine, if possible, the European powers in a protest against and defiance to the attitude of the United States. If this really be the intention or plan of the British Government, the case indeed assumes a serious aspect. As long as the administration adheres to the Monroe doctrine, and it is evident that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have placed themselves on record in its behalf, there can be no honest retreat from the full measure of the claim of the United States, and if it be true that guns have been ordered for the Venezuelan frontier by both sides and that a conflict is impending between the great nation and the weak one, the immediate result of which is not for a moment a matter of speculation, this country must prepare to take a hand. In advance of any warlike demonstration in Venezuela it must and it probably will notify the English Government that in the light of all that has transpired and what is pending in the case the precautions of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, can be regarded in no other light than as an unfriendly act. From all that has been said and written from authoritative sources it is evident that the honorable enforcement of the Monroe doctrine can be expected of the present administration. And it is certain that the country will back the administration up most heartily in taking a vigorous stand on that line."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "Should the situation prove anything like as serious as it is described, our Government must elect quickly as to whether or not the Monroe doctrine is to be enforced. The celebrated doctrine covers the Venezuela problem fully, as the action of Great Britain is nothing more than an attempt to extend her territory in South America at the expense of the weak little Republic of Venezuela. The latter country will be entirely unable to prevent the British from taking possession of the disputed strip, and unless the United States intervenes, she will be compelled to yield to the pressure that will be brought to bear against her.

"Whatever the United States determines to do in the premises must be decided upon quickly. The eyes of all the American republics are upon us. Should we prove unable to succor Venezuela it would at once be known that the Monroe doctrine is mere bluster, and that nothing was to be expected from this country. Great Britain is evidently determined to ignore the Monroe doctrine altogether, and insist upon a right to deal directly with the Venezuelan Government without interference from this country."

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

More Inquiry for Small Quantities—Low-priced Kinds in Greatest Demand.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives the following report of the Boston market:

There is some increase of orders. They are chiefly for shoes that are wanted immediately. The needs are so urgent that many of them are transmitted by telegraph. They are for small quantities, but they make up a considerable aggregate; most of them are from the South, where the jobbing trade is active. Low-priced kinds are in the greatest demand there. The high grades are neglected, though there were more calls for samples of them than ever. Jobbers have placed numerous blanket orders for Spring shoes, but without details. When pressed on that point they say they prefer to wait until they come again. Reductions have in some instances been asked on the price originally agreed upon, but leaving out of view the obligation to fulfill contracts to the letter, manufacturers do not perceive that there is anything in the situation to render concessions admissible. Undoubtedly jobbers will delay purchases of Spring shoes as long as they can. This will bring a pressure to bear upon manufacturers later to expedite deliveries in a greater degree than they will be able to.

MAXTON ITEMS.

Death of Mr. T. W. Edens—The Fair—Railroads Will Charge Only One Cent Per Mile.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

MAXTON, N. C., Oct. 21.

Mr. T. W. Edens' horse ranaway last week at Red Springs, demolishing the buggy and fatally injuring Mr. Edens. He lingered until Saturday night, when death came to relieve him from his sufferings. He was a prominent farmer of that section who removed there several years ago from South Carolina.

The railroads will charge only one cent a mile from all points to the Maxton Fair next week. The prospects are fine for the best Fair of the series. Several race horses are already on the grounds.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our 'Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER Cashier.
W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans Made on Approved Security at Lowest Rates.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, accuracy and safety guaranteed.

	Sept. 28, 1893.	Sept. 28, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits.	$18,200	$30,100	$45,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	4,250	None.	None
Banking House, &c.....	15,000	15,000	12,500

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President. G. SLOAN, Cashier.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $4,000.

Loans made on any good security. Interest paid at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. oct 22 tf

JOHNSON & FORE.

We have made extensive preparations for the approaching season, and with the present glorious prospects we expect to do a

Tremendous Fall Trade.

Remember, we are headquarters for

High Class Novelties in

DRESS GOODS AND MILLINERY.

Black Goods will be used more this Fall and Winter than ever before, and we are confident we can show the most elegant assortment and best selected stock in the State.

Our stock of

Imported Fancy Dress Patterns

are "just lovely;" at least that is the remark we so frequently hear from the ladies.

100 Dozen Kid Gloves

for Ladies, Gents and Misses, in Black and White and all the fashionable Fall Shades. We have made up our mind to do the KID GLOVE BUSINESS of the city, and we have the stock to do it with.

Have a complete stock of Dr. Jaeger's celebrated Sanitary Woollen Underwear in all the different grades for Gents, Ladies and Children.

Agents for Imperial Pinned Paper Patterns.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
oct 15 tf

All-Around Printer.

A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER COMPOSITOR, who has also had sufficient experience as a Job Printer to make himself useful in that capacity, may secure employment at the STAR Office. Would be engaged on newspaper greater part of time.

Apply at, or address, STAR OFFICE,
oct 18 3t nac Wilmington, N. C.

Sorghum Wanted.

A FEW GALLONS OF NICE, FRESH SORGHUM, for making Printers' rollers, wanted at the
oct 19 1t STAR OFFICE.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT HOUSE,

No. 9 North Front Street.

Dress Goods, Silks, Wraps, Corsets, Gloves, Domestics, Bric-a-Brac, Carpets, Rugs, Shades.

R. R. P. OATS.

1,000 Bushels R. P. Oats at low prices.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 226 North Water Street,
oct 20 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

100 Barrels

FAT, LARGE SIZE SEPTEMBER MULLETS

Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Canned Goods Cheese, &c., which I offer at lowest prices. B. F. KEITH,
oct 6 tf 188 and 190 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1895

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.

The last week's issue of the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* contains an article on cotton production in the South, written for *Harper's Weekly* by Mr. Edmonds, editor of the *Record*. It is a very instructive article, full of suggestive facts and figures, and is at the same time a splendid testimonial to the industry, energy and perseverance of the Southern farmer.

He describes the progress of cotton culture from the year 1790, when about 2,000,000 pounds were produced, the stimulus given the industry by the invention of the Whitney gin in 1775, resulting in an increase in the ten years from 2,000,000 pounds in 1790 to 40,000,000 in 1800; 80,000,000 pounds in 1810 and 160,000,000 pounds in 1820. The growth was continuous and rapid, until the crop of 400,000 bales in 1820 increased to 1,634,954 bales in 1840; 2,454,441 in 1850; 3,849,469 in 1860; 4,352,317 in 1870; 6,605,570 in 1880; 8,652,597 in 1890; 7,549,817 in 1893 4 and 9,901,251 in 1895-5.

The high prices at the end of the war, when the supply of American cotton was almost exhausted, stimulated the industry again and even when the prices began to fall the increased production went on, the planters apparently acting on the principle that the lower the price the more they had to plant to get even. Thus we find the acreage increased from 11,636,000 acres in 1875 to 19,684,000 in 1893. Certainly no crop grown in this country and probably not in the world can show so steady, continuous and large increase as this.

The giving of so much attention to the cultivation of cotton to the exclusion of other things has been commented upon a good deal, and pretty generally pronounced a bad policy, but this wasn't altogether the fault of the planter, nor altogether according to his choice, for after the war he was in a measure forced to raise cotton, or nothing. Up to 1860 Southern planters raised their own supplies, and there was little, if any, foodstuff imported from other States. With slave labor they raised all on the farm that was needed, and the cotton crop was a money crop. But the average planter who owned slaves was a good liver, believed in enjoying life, spent his money freely, and but little of the money of one crop remained with him when the next crop was planted.

But with the end of the war came a change. The labor system was revolutionized and could be no longer martialed and controlled as it had been. The South found herself without money, much of the country devastated by opposing armies; horses, mules, cattle swept away, but few if any farming implements, no money to buy them with, with little to offer as security for money needed, and but few who had money to lend.

This was the condition that confronted the average farmer at the end of the war. The high price of cotton was a temptation to raise all of that that could be raised with the means that could be commanded, and that was the only field crop that could command an advance of money. Cotton buyers, commission merchants and others who were anxious to handle cotton, who had money or credit, advanced money to aid in making cotton crops and thus thousands of planters who without such aid would have been able to do but little, succeeded in raising crops, but while they did this they had to buy their flour, corn, meat, &c., from the West and pay high prices for them, for they couldn't get any advances to raise them, even if they wanted to, and at the end of the year after the cotton crop was sold, the money borrowed paid back, and store bills settled they had little if anything to their credit. And so they kept on year after year, compelled to depend upon advances to raise cotton, the only crop upon which advances would be made, and increasing the acreage with the hope of making a big crop to work out. But the bigger the crop the lower the price, until finally necessity forced planters to the economy of trying to raise their home supplies, and diversified farming began a few years ago.

The necessity which compelled planters to turn their attention to something else than cotton has been a blessing in disguise which is now beginning to be realized, and will be more fully realized the more general diversified farming becomes. But cotton will still continue in the lead, for it is the only crop upon which money can be secured in advance and it will be banked on while the planters are behind, and borrowing money is necessary with them.

Cotton is a great crop, and with diversified farming may be made a still greater one. How great it is and has been is shown by the statement that since 1875 we have exported $4,000,000,000 worth of it, while the total exports of wheat and flour combined for the same period have been about $2,600,000,000, a difference of $1,400,000,000 in favor of cotton, to which should be added $200,000,000 of cotton goods exported, making the difference $1,600,000,000 in favor of cotton. Compared with the combined exports of wheat, flour and corn since 1875, amounting to about $3,200,000,000, the difference in favor of cotton is $1,000,000,000. The total value of the wheat and flour exported for seventy-four years from 1820 is $200,000,000 less than the value of the cotton exported in the past nineteen years.

Since the war the South has raised and sold $10,000,000,000 worth of cotton. In the past nineteen years she has raised and sold $6,000,000,000 worth, and how much has she to show for it? And yet there are some people who say that the South ought to be mute on the financial question, the bungling management of which has been one of the main reasons why she hasn't more money to show for the cotton she has raised and sold.

MINOR MENTION.

One of the reasons and the principal one why silver in this country has become depreciated compared with gold is because the Treasury of the United States while professing to be friendly to it has in its practice, ever since the specie resumption act, discriminated against it and done all it could in effect if not intentionally to give it a black eye. In this it has, without perhaps intending to do so, acted in concert with the great Eastern banks which in 1878 set their faces against silver and have practically pursued that course ever since, utterly ignoring silver in their transactions with each other. One of the best ways in the world to injure silver or any other money is to give it a bad name, and one of the best ways in the world to give money a bad name is to refuse to recognize it, and to do everything possible to keep it out of circulation. There is no question about the value of money which circulates freely, and which every one takes willingly. The fact of its free circulation gives value to it. In his address at the late Bankers' meeting at Atlanta, Mr. St. John, the distinguished New York banker and financier, covered this point. He is quoted in substance as follows:

"He condemned Mr. Atkinson's charge of injustice to the creditor in granting the debtor the option of coins with which to pay, and declared that the debtor choosing the more abundant gives value to it by use, and deprived the scarce of value to that extent by lack of use. The operation in many and large transactions, said he, is to reduce the value of the scarce while enlarging the value of the abundant, with a constant attraction of the two to parity as the consequence, and quoted the experience of France to confirm this practically. He said that the market price of silver relative to gold was kept at about the French mint price, just as safely when the annual production of silver was fifty times the production of gold as when it was only six times the annual production of gold, and claimed to have Shaw's History of Currency on these points."

France has always exercised the option of paying in either coin, and hence in France there is no discrimination against one coin in favor of the other, and no raids on the Treasury. So does Germany pay out silver, and neither France nor Germany has any idea that it is necessary to give the creditor his choice of money to maintain the parity between the metals.

* * *

The advance in the price of steel seems to have scared up some of the tin plate makers in this country, and raised again the cry for more protection. Under the protective tariff the Welsh tin makers set themselves to work to cheapen the cost of production so that they might still compete with the protected manufacturer, in which they met with considerable success, so reported, which enables them the more effectually to compete with our home tin makers now, and hence the cry for more protection. But notwithstanding this, the tin plate industry is growing, not merely in the plants for dipping imported plates, but in plants for rolling the plates. This is the general report of the iron and steel journals. In commenting upon one of the reports in *Tin and Terne*, an organ of the Iron and Steel Association, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a protective paper, says:

"Should the industry grow at this rate our manufacturers will in the near future apparently have no need to import either the black or tinned plates; they will get all they want at home. The condition of this new industry proves not only the enterprise of the American manufacturer, but his ability to adapt his energies to changed conditions. He did not want the duty on the foreign product reduced, but it having been reduced at once adapted himself to it, and so successfully as to increase a trade which it was feared would be destroyed by the Wilson-Gorman tariff. It has not been destroyed; on the contrary, it has grown vigorously under what were thought to be impossible conditions."

There is doubtless still something in the business for our tin-plate makers to learn, in the way of reducing the cost of production, as the Welsh tin makers have done. American tact and genius are equal to this, and they will get that business down as they have got others.

* * *

One of the suggestive signs of the times is the shipment of corn from Southern ports to Mexico. Recently a German steamer left Mobile with 40,000 bushels, 10,000 of which was Western and the balance Southern corn. This shows two things, both of which mean something; one that the South can raise corn for export; the other that Western corn-growers find that they can ship corn as cheaply if not more cheaply by Southern than by North Atlantic ports. They couldn't do this unless they found the railroad transportation cheaper to the seaboard by the Southern than by the Eastern roads. The Western corn which was shipped from Mobile must have gone there by rail. The main shipments of Western grain from Southern ports have been from New Orleans on account of water transportation by the Mississippi, but with cheap railroad transportation we may expect to see a considerable increase in this kind of business at other ports, and this will stimulate the putting on of additional vessels as these shipments increase. With foreign markets for American corn there will not only be an increase of Western shipments, but there will be more inducement for Southern farmers to increase their corn crops.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— An effort is being made to introduce Peruvian corn among the farmers of the United States, and the chance of success is reported to be excellent. The new grain is more nutritious than any species in cultivation in our country. Experts think that it can be acclimated without much difficulty, and expriments are now being conducted to make sure of this.—*Norfolk Landmark, Dem.*

—— The Sugar Trust is paving the way for a repeal of the duty on fine sugar. Its attempted combination with the wholesale grocers in order to make more secure its odious monopoly is one more proof that there can be no security for dealers or consumers without pulling down all obstruction that bars the way to the untaxed admission of all grades of sugar at our custom houses.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Gen. Lew Wallace undertook the study of the life of Christ and the historical account, to prove that he had no divine origin. The result was his complete conviction that Jesus was the son of God, and Ben Hur remains a deathless monument to his faithful research. President St. John started studying finance to overcome the silver craze, but was overwhelmed with the facts he discovered, and became an ardent champion of silver coinage.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— A geologist thinks if he has the right kind of rocks it is gneiss thing.—*New York Mercury.*

— "Hush," there are visitors in the drawing room."

"How do you know?"

"Listen; papa is saying 'My dear' to mamma."—*Judy.*

— Distressed Mamma—O Bobby, I am so tired of the noise you make!"

Bobby—And I am so tired of the noise you make trying to stop the noise I make."

— "I recently performed four marriage ceremonies in twenty minutes," remarked the Rev. Mr. Thirdly.

"That was at the rate of twelve knots an hour," added Miss Flypp.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

— Ethel Gotrox—"Papa, you must let me marry Jack. He says he positively cannot live without me another day."

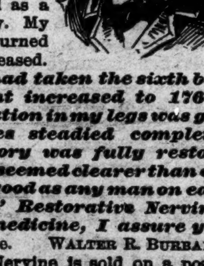
Old Gotrox—"This is more serious than I thought it was. I had no idea he was so hard up as that."—*New York Herald.*

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, Creeping sensation in my legs, Slight palpitation of my heart, Distracting confusion of the mind, Serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired, My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.



A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decidde to try a bottle of DR. MILES' Restorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 lbs., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."

Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists.

June 15 1y sa tu th change.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Windsor *Ledger*: Cane culture is fast becoming a profitable industry in Bertie county. The best cane syrup is being manufacturrd in our county. In Hertford county last week we found several cane mills in operation, with the golden syrup boiling in the vats.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The death of Mr. Ben Hahn, of Newbern, occurred at his home there Saturday morning suddenly, after but a few hours' illness. He was out riding yesterday afternoon in vigorous health, and at 7 o'clock this morning he was a corpse.

— Elizabeth City *Carolinian*: Our townsman Mr. Evan Pritchard had a singular experience with a huge moccasin snake several days ago. Driving along the road he rode over one, when it wound itself about the wheel and was thrown into the buggy. It showed fight, but it soon crawled overboard and fell to the ground, when it venomously attacked a horse in a cart that was following. After killing it he measured it and found its length to be nearly five feet.

— Charlotte *Observer*: A distressing affair happened near Mt. Island last week. The little three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grier caught fire from the stove, and before any one could get to her was burned so severely that she died from the effects, the funeral taking place Tuesday. ——Mr. Oliver Gluyas lives in Hopewell. Yesterday morning his little son, Neil, stepped on a nail, and in a short while was taken with lockjaw. Those who came down from that neighborhood said that the doctors had despaired of his life. He was almost black in the face and it was not thought he would live through the day.

— Charlotte *News*: A young man named S. W. Clement was arraigned before the Mayor this morning on a charge of obtaining board under false pretences. On the representation that he was agent for the Louisville *Courier-Journal* he got board at Mrs. Ross', then skipped out and was caught in Salisbury. After hearing the charges against him the Mayor placed him under a bond of $100 for his appearance for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court. He could not give bond and was jailed. Clement is from Duplin county and is about 25 years of age. He had been doing a bogus business about Charlotte for some weeks. —— The coroner's jury in the case of Bill Ming, the murdered barber, rendered a verdict that he came to his death by pistol shot wounds at the hands of some one unknown to the jury. A number of witnesses are detained at the police station. A negro named George Fielder was arrested to-day in Spartanburg on suspicion of being the murderer.

Weather Predictions and Meteorology.

The progress in improving the methods of predictions has been very slight since their first beginning, and whatever gain has been made has been due to the increase of telegraphic and other facilities for the rapid transmission of data and the predictions themselves. Our weather maps have remained practically unchanged in form for years, and I venture to suggest that if the weather bureau would give us, for only one year, maps of the weather conditions two or three times a day, as shown by records from all of the state meteorological stations, as well as those from the present general government stations, we should have the means of studying the process of storm development with a much greater probability of adding to our present knowledge than is likely to occur without some such change in the plan now in use. In order to have storms so minutely portrayed as this would allow, we who are students would gladly wait for the map a month or two, as might be necessary.

It is still too soon to hope that observations aloft may be made with regularity, but the missing link necessary for the true understanding of storms is undoubtedly to be found in the atmospheric conditions above the earth's surface. All long range weather predictions are pure charlatanism, and any scientist who would have the temerity to foretell the weather conditions for a coming season, or even the coming week, would very deservedly lose caste with his fellow workers.—Professor Frank Waldo in North American Review.

Times Have Changed.

"Do you appreciate," the old man asked of the youth who sought the hand of his daughter, "that marriage is attended with greater difficulties and discouragements than it ever was before?"

The youth would have spoken had not the patriarch waved him to silence.

"Do you realize"—

He threw his whitened looks back from his brow.

—"that the lodge gag is worn so thin that a blind woman can see through it, and that as yet nothing has appeared to take its place?"—Detroit Tribune.

He Would Get It For Her.

Miss Sentiment (at dinner)—I have been wondering, Mr. Coupon, where is fancy bred?

Mr. Coupon (looking down the table)—Er—er—I don't see it anywhere, but I'll ask the waiter.—New York Herald.

A Sale Maniac.

They met at the handkerchief counter—the widow whose somber robes were beginning to brighten and her friend. The widow, with nervous fingers and the excited air of one who is a sale maniac, pulled and tugged at various handkerchiefs to test their quality. Finally she said to the clerk:

"I'll take a dozen of these," and pointed to some black bordered squares of linen.

"Why, Bess," exclaimed her friend, "why do you buy those mourning handkerchiefs when you're just going out of mourning?"

"I know, my dear," sighed the widow, "but they were such bargains! And besides," she added hopefully, "you never can tell how soon you may need them."—New York World.

The Epigrammatic M. Dupin.

One day the Protestant minister, Athanasius Coquerel, was trying to prove that the republican system was based on the gospel. "Nonsense!" exclaimed Dupin. "I have yet to learn that Christ said, 'My republic is not of this world.'" On another occasion Victor Schulcher, who died only a couple of years ago, having said in the course of one of his speeches, "We enjoy the happiness of living under a republic," he was violently interrupted by the members of the Right. Astonished, the speaker turned to the president for an explanation. It came at once. "No one is questioning the fact of the republic. They are only contesting the fact of the happiness," remarked Dupin.—"An Englishman in Paris" in North American Review

Passing It On.

The Judge (severely)—This poor man says that you, prisoner, hypnotized him into committing the crime. What have you to say for yourself?

Prisoner—He's right, your honor. Another man hypnotized me into hypnotizing him.—Chicago Record.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

NOT APPRECIATED.

JOHN BULL'S MEANNESS TOWARD A FOREMOST INVENTOR.

All Things British Tried Hard to Crush the Discoverer of the "Bessemer Process"—The Great Change Wrought by the Invention—Bessemer's Safety Stamp.

The inventor of the celebrated "Bessemer process" is the most modest of men, shunning rather than courting observation. A few years since he was sometimes to be seen taking a "constitutional" in the neighborhood of his unpretentious abode at Denmark Hill, in England, but the venerable gentleman with the benevolent face, in the old fashioned frock coat and voluminous, many folded choker neckcloth, is now rarely seen even by his immediate neighbors.

The British public, the British government and British manufacturers did their very best at one time to crush one of the most useful men ever born in Britain, and failed ignominiously. Sheffield laughed at him, and Woolwich gave him the official cold shoulder, but Sheffield and Woolwich would be crippled indeed at the present time were it not for "Bessemer steel." Yet, even now, although foreign potentates have showered crosses and stars upon him, the English government has not conferred upon him any honor more important than an ordinary knighthood, and this in spite of the fact that he has created one of the largest and most important industries in the world.

Some fascinating calculations, made by Sir Henry himself, prove that one year's production of Bessemer steel might be represented by a solid column 16½ times the height of St. Paul's cathedral, and as thick through as an ordinary gasometer—about 100 feet.

Henry Bessemer, son of the late Mr. Anthony Bessemer, was born in Hertfordshire in the year 1813. His earlier years were devoted to art, and we find that he was an exhibitor at the Royal academy at the age of 20. At this early age he had discovered a means by which impressions of the designs on coins, medals and other reliefs could be reproduced in any numbers on cardboard. Some of his work in this line is still extant, and when specimens come into the market they bring high prices.

This led him indirectly to a more important invention. He discovered that the government of the time was robbed to the tune of £100,000 per annum by unscrupulous persons, who were in the habit of removing the embossed duty stamps on legal and other documents and using the same again. Young Bessemer invented the useful little contrivance by which the stamp is embossed on the paper or parchment of the document itself, and submitted it to the then chief of the stamp department at Somerset House.

The potentate in question saw the advantage of this system at a glance, and soon afterward the authorities expressed their willingness to make use of it. A pretty little story is connected with this invention. When his model was completed, Bessemer showed it to the young lady to whom he was then engaged. Her first comment upon it showed that she was well fitted to become the wife of an inventor. She said:

"Yes, I understand this, but surely, if all stamps had a date put upon them, they could not at a future time be used again without detection."

This proved a very valuable suggestion, for Bessemer soon hit upon the idea of a steel die with a space for a movable date, and in that form his invention was adopted by the authorities. Will it be credited that he never received a solitary farthing from the government for his services or the use of his invention?

Such is nevertheless the fact, and when he hinted mildly at legal remedies he was told by the solicitor to the stamp department that he was entitled to no compensation, inasmuch as he had presented his invention to the government gratis! This was at a time, too, when he was by no means well off, when indeed he lacked the necessary money to set up housekeeping with the clever young lady whose brilliant suggestion had resulted in a perfect stamping machine! He received many generous promises from various ministers, of course, but one government went out of power after another, and to this day he has never been compensated in any shape or form.

A man of vast wealth now, Sir Henry Bessemer can afford to regard the troubles of that period of his life with comparative indifference, though he has since had more ample reason to cherish a dislike for all British governments and politicians. But his disappointment in this instance taught him a very salutary lesson. When he made the great discovery of his life—that by which it is possible to convert pig iron into steel by a simple and inexpensive process—he kept his discovery a secret. To some extent it is a secret to this day. The importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated.

Before the Bessemer process came into use steel could not be bought under £50 a ton, and its price prohibited its use in numberless departments of industry where it is now considered essential. At that time, too, only 51,000 tons of cast steel were produced in Sheffield in a year. In 1892, 33,546 tons of steel were manufactured in the world every day according to the Bessemer process, the selling price per ton averaging £8 perhaps. It is chiefly due to Sir Henry Bessemer that one is almost as safe on a modern ocean steamship as on land, and that the modern structure of steel is nearly as imperishable as the Pyramids.

Such a discovery, it might be supposed, would be hailed with enthusiasm by those interested in the iron trade of Great Britain. Not a bit of it. Bessemer met with every possible discouragement. The steel manufacturers of Sheffield were dead against him from the first, and the government ignored him.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Capt. E. B C. Hambley, owner of the Rockwell Park stock farm, is in the city, and a car load of fine cattle from his farm will arrive this morning for exhibit at the Fair. Mr. Hambley has one of the finest stock farms in the South, with a herd of Jerseys that average 400 pounds of butter per head per annum. Lady Lowndes, one of the queens of his herd, produced 475 pounds of butter the past year, which is the exact weight of the cow.

How to use Cottolene

the new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used if you wish the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Never put Cottolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will *pop*. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis and Chicago.

nov 6 tf tu th sa change

Sensitive Because of Her Age.

Many persons show so strange a sensitiveness to the question of age that their friends may well avoid the entire subject. When Mrs. S. C. Hall was at least 70 years old, she met at a reception a young clergyman who was apparently delighted to see her.

"Mrs. Hall," said he, "I remember reading your books when I was a child, and that I was especially charmed by the Irish stories."

"Then, sir," flashed Mrs. Hall, "if you read my books when you were a child, you ought to know better than to say so."

The mother of Julia Kavanaugh was a woman of great intellectual power and unusual force of character, but even when she was 80 years old she was ashamed of her age.

One day she went with her French maid to the cemetery at Nice to visit the tomb she had erected to her daughter. The two were standing before the stone when the maid innocently read the inscription. Julia Kavanaugh had then been dead seven years, and her age, 54, was of course recorded.

"Madam must be very old," remarked the maid.

"Old!" exclaimed Mrs. Kavanaugh. "Why should I be old? What do you know about my age?"

"Mademoiselle was 54 when she died," continued the girl, "and she has been dead some time. Therefore madam must be very old."

Mrs. Kavanaugh said nothing, but next day she sent a mason to the cemetery and had the telltale figures removed.—Youth's Companion.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-℔ Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7¼ @	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	13½ @	14
Sides ℔ ℔	7½ @	7½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6 @	6½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	6½ @	6
Shoulders ℔ ℔	5½ @	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ ℔	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	47½
Virginia Meal	50 @	50
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES— ℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	.... @	10
COFFEE— ℔ ℔—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	20
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS— ℔ dozen	10 @	12
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	6 00 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 50 @	3 75
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	2 75 @	3 00
Straight	3 65 @	3 75
First Patent	@	4 25
GLUE— ℔ ℔—	7½ @	10
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	@	50
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	50
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	50
Oats, from store	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	@	45
Cow Peas	70 @	75
HIDES, ℔ ℔—		
Green	.... @	6
Dry	.... @	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Eastern	.... @	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2 @	2½
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5½ @	9
North Carolina	8 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	.... @	28
" " " in bbls	.... @	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" " in bbls	.... @	15
Syrup, in bbls	18 @	25
NAILS, ℔ keg. Cut. 60d basis	@	2 30
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	14 00 @	14 50
Rump	@	13 50
Prime	@	14 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10 @	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	.... @	75
Liverpool	.... @	65
Lisbon	.... @	....
American	.... @	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	.... @	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd	4⅝ @	5
Standard A	@	4¾
White Ex. C	@	4¾
ExtraC, Golden	4 @	4½
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½ @	....
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	.... @	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	8 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½ @	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 25¼ cents per gallon for country and 25¾ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on 'Change steady at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard, $1 20; Virgin and Yellow Dip, $1 60.

COTTON—Market nominal. No quotations.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	3,576 bales
Spirits Turpentine	48 casks
Rosin	389 bbls
Tar	277 bbls
Crude Turpentine	38 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Evening—Money on call was firm at 2@2½ last loan at 2 and closing offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 5¼@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was weak; actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487¼ for sixty days and 487¾ @488 for demand. Commercial bills 485¾@486¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 111¾; United States twos 97¼. State bonds firm; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 123. Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 21—Evening Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8⅞c; middling 8⅝c.

Futures closed easy; market irregular; October 8 20, November 8 20, December 8 22, January 8 30, February 8 35, March 8 40, April 8 44, May 8 50, June 8 54. Sales 810,700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 2,844 bales; gross 19,770 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France—— bales; to Continent —— bales; forwarded 7,850 bales; sales 1,010 bales, sales to spinners 710 bales; stock (actual) 164,577 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 64,078 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,553 bales; to France 7,011 bales; to the Continent —— bales; stock 818,366.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 168,184 bales; exports to Great Britain 19,588 bales; to France 7,011 bales; to the Continent 32,365 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 1,164,575 bales; exports to Great Britain 251,114 bales; exports to France 35,208 bales; exports to the Continent 185,490 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Evening.—Flour was quiet, unchanged and steady; winter wheat, low grades $2 25@2 60; fair to fancy $2 80@3 45; patents $3 50@3 75; Minnesota clear $2 75@3 25; patents $3 35@4 20; low extra $2 25@2 60; city mills $3 85@4 00; do patents $4 20@4 45; Southern quiet, steady, common to fair extra $2 10@2 80; good to choice $2 90@3 30. Wheat—spot quiet and steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 68⅜c; afloat 69⅞c; free on board 69⅞c; options declined ⅛c and closed steady at ⅛@¼c below Saturday; No. 2 red October 65⅝c; December 66⅞c; May 70⅛c. Corn—spot active and firm; No. 2 at elevator 38⅜c; afloat 39⅜c; options opened easier and lost ⅛@¼c with wheat, rallied later with wheat and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance; October 37⅝c; November 37⅛c; December 35⅝; May 35⅝c. Oats—spot fairly active and easy; options dull and lower; October 23⅛c; December 23⅝c; May 25c; spot—No. 2, 23⅛c; No. 2 white 25c; mixed Western 24@25. Hay was unchanged and the demand fair. Wool firm; domestic fleece 16@22; pulled 15@34c. Beef steady and quiet; family $9 00@12 00; extra mess $7 50@8 00; beef hams dull at $15 00; tierced beef inactive; city extra India mess $16 00@17 00; cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard dull and lower; Western steam $5 77½; city $5 50; October $5 82½, nominal; refined quiet; Continent $6 30; South America $6 70; compound $4 50@4 75. Pork quiet, steady; mess $9 50@10 00. Butter steady, demand moderate; State dairy 12@21; do creamery 22½@23c; Western dairy 10@15c; Elgins 23c. Eggs quiet, about steady; State and Pennsylvania 20@21½c; per case —; Western 18@20; do per case —. Tallow was dull and unchanged. Cotton seed oil dull and about steady; crude 24c; yellow prime 28c, do off grade 27@27½c. Rice steady; demand moderate; domestic, fair to extra 3⅝@6c; Japan 3⅝@3⅞c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle good to choice 26@32c, fairly active and firm. Coffee firm and unchanged to 10 points up; December $14 75@14 95; January $14 60@14 65; March $14 25@14 30; May $13 90@13 95; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $15 87½ @16 00. Sugar—raw dull but steady; fair refining 3⅛c; refined dull but steady; off A 4 5-16@4½; standard A 4¾; granulated 4¾@5c; cut-loaf 5⅜c; crushed 5⅜c. Freights to Liverpool—grain firmer; cotton quiet; cotton per steamer 7-64d; grain per steamer 3d.

CHICAGO, October 21—Cash quotations: Flour steady at unchanged prices; but few trades were made. Wheat—No. 2 spring 58⅛@60¼; No. 2 red 59⅛@63. Corn—No. 2 30⅛@30⅜c. Oats—No. 2 17⅜@18c. Mess pork, per 100 bbls, $8 12½ @8 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 45@5 47. Rib sides, per 100 lbs $4 70@4 75. Dry salted shoulders boxes per 100 lbs. $5 35 @5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 25@5 50. Whiskey, per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 58⅞, 59¼, 58⅞, 59⅛c; December 59⅞, 60¼, 59⅞, 60¼; May 63⅞@64, 64⅛, 63⅝, 64⅜. Corn—October 29¼, 29⅞, 29¼, 29⅞; November 29¼, 29⅝, 29¼, 29⅝c; December 27⅜, 27¾@27⅞, 27⅜, 27⅜c; May 29¼, 29⅜, 29@29¼, 29⅜c. Oats—No. 2 October 17⅝, 17⅝, 17⅞, 17⅞; December 17⅞, 17⅞, 17⅞, 17⅞; May 20⅜, 20⅜@20½, 20¼, 20⅜@20½c. Mess pork—per bbl, October $8 12½, 8 12½, 8 12½, 8 12½; January $9 20, 9 20, 9 05, 9 12½; May $9 50, 9 50, 9 35, 9 40. Lard, per 100 lbs, October $5 50, 5 50, 5 42½, 5 47½. January $5 60, 5 60, 5 55, 5 77½; May $5 88, 5 80, 5 75, 5 75. Short ribs, 100 per lbs, October $4 70, 4 75, 4 70, 4 72½; November $4 55, 4 55, 4 50, 4 50; January $4 60, 4 60, 4 55, 4 55.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Flour dull; Western supefine $2 45@2 65; do extra $2 75@3 00. do family $3 20@3 50; winter wheat patent $3 55@3 80; spring do $3 70@4 00; do straight $3 55@3 75. Wheat dull and easy; No. 2 red spot and October 65@65⅛c; December 66⅜@66⅝c; Steamer No. 2 red 62@62⅛c. Southern by sample 65@66c; do on grade 62½@65⅛c. Corn steady; mixed spot 37¾@38c; October 37¾@37⅞c; November 35@35½c; year 33¾c; January 33¾@33⅞c; Southern white 36@37⅛c; do yellow 37@38⅛c. Oats inactive and steady—No. 2 white Western 26⅛@27c; No. 2 mixed do 23@23⅛c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Oct. 21.—Galveston, nominal at 8⅛c, net receipts 17,220 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 8⅜c, net receipts 4,714 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 8⅞, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 9⅛c, net receipts 924 bales; Wilmington, nominal, net receipts 3,576 bales; Philadelphia, weak at 8⅞c, net receipts —— bales; Savannah, dull at 8⅛c, net receipts 7,416 bales; New Orleans, nominal at 8⅛, net receipts 31,118 bales; Mobile, nominal at 8 9-16c; net receipts 2,496 bales; Memphis, nominal at 8⅛, net receipts 10,162 bales; Augusta, nominal at 8⅛c, net receipts 1,882 bales; Charleston, nominal, receipts 2,382 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand moderate. American middling 4 13-16d. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 6,900 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 8,000 bales, of which 3,200 were American. Futures opened weak and demand fair. October and November 4 33-64d; November and December 4 32-64, 4 31-64, 4 32-64 @4 34 64d; December and January 4 34-64, 4 33-64, 4 32 64, 4 33-64@4 34 64d; January and February 4 34-64, 4 35-64, 4 34-64, 4 33-64, 4 35-64, 4 33-64, 4 34-64, 4 35-64@4 34-64d; February and March 4 36-64, 4 34 64, 4 35-64@4 36-64d; March and April 4 37-64, 4 36-64, 4 37 64, 4 38-64, 4 36-64@4 37-64d; April and May 4 38 64, 4 47-64@4 39 64d; May and June 4 39-64, 4 38-64, 4 39-64@4 40-64d; June and July 4 40 64@4 42-64d. Futures quiet at the decline.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 100 bales new dockets and —— bales old dockets.

4 P M—Cotton—American middling fair 5 7-32d; good middling 4 25 32d; low middling 4 17-32d; good ordinary 4 13-32d; ordinary 4 7-32d; October and November 4 31 64d; November and December 4 31-64d; December and January 4 31-64@4 32 64d value; January and February 4 32 64@4 33 64d buyer; February and March 4 34-64d seller; March and April 4 35-64 @4 36-64d seller; April and May 4 36-64 @4 37-64d buyer; May and June 4 38-64d seller; June and July 4 39-64d buyer; July and August 4 40 64@4 41-64d value. Futures closed unsettled.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, master.

CLEARED.

Schr Jennie Lockwood, Hawthorn, Boston, Mass, Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by Jas H Chadbourn & Co.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Br Stmr Haxby, Brown, Bremen, Alex Sprunt & Son.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

BOSTON—Schr Lockwood—388,915 ft lumber.

FOREIGN.

BREMEN—Str Haxby—10,303 bales cotton.

MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1895.

STEAMSHIPS.

Gloucester City, 1409 tons, Dwyer, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Arion (Br), 1,823 tons, Sargent, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Dorset (Br), 1 639 tons, Fettes, J H Sloan.

SCHOONERS.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Georgetta Lawrence, 292 tons, Rawlings, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Jas E Bayles, 393 tons, Darling, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Red Wing, 415 tons, Haywood, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Thos W Stone, 375 tons, Newcomb, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

M C Haskell, 334 tons, Winfield, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ceorges (Haytien), 141 tons, Gezequel, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Argo (Nor), 600 tons, Arentsen, Heide & Co.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C., are now showing a very desirable line of

COOKING STOVES,

Oil Heaters

of several kinds, styles and sizes.

They will certainly give you as low prices for first quality goods as any house can possibly do and be successful. They realize the competition that confronts them, but the heavier the load the harder they must pull. oct 13 tf

Waverley BICYCLES.

Are the Highest of All High Grades.

Warranted superior to any Machine built in the world, regardless of price,

Guaranty Backed by a Million Dollar Company.

Whose bond is as good as gold. Do not be induced to pay more money, as the Waverley has no superior. Catalogue free.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thos. H. Wright, Exclusive Agent

ap 27 tf

DUCRO'S

ALIMENTARY ELIXIR,

the best Tonic for

MALARIAL & other FEVERS.

Highly recommended by Physicians of Paris.

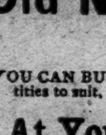
Agents: E. FOUGERA & CO., New York.

aug 30 1y eow tu 2d

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.



SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

ap 4 D & W 6m th sa tu

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and Excellent for Placing Under Carpets.

Castoria
for
Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry
FOR PITCHER'S
Castoria

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET
Is not complete without an ideal
COMPLEXION POWDER.
POZZONI'S
Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

Wants.
One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading —Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

WHEN SHE GOES BY.

When she goes by with head erect,
A springtide blossom fair and sweet,
I wonder if she can't suspect
How heads are turned along the street,
Or how I try to catch her eye
And win a smile when she goes by.

When she goes by with wind tossed curls
And cheeks where winter roses blow,
She quite eclipses all the girls
It's been my happiness to know.
Oh, how those fairy feet do fly,
No loitering, when she goes by.

When she goes by, gay, debonair,
With graceful swaying figure, though
To follow her I do not dare,
My heart is taken into tow,
And I can only long and sigh
And rail at fate when she goes by.
—Detroit Free Press.

HE OVERREACHED HIMSELF.

And It Was an Exceedingly Unhappy Time For Him.

A very wealthy society man in this city a few years ago had established himself as the most valued friend of a charming lady and her two daughters who occupy a fine house on the avenue and entertain a great deal. The man in question dresses well, has handsome bachelor apartments, where he gives delightful little suppers, which the debutantes think deliciously bohemian, and he is the soul of liberality when it comes to contributing toward a fund of some charity which will place his name on the list of patrons.

In spite of these qualities there have been from time to time a number of suits against this irreproachable for unpaid tailors' bills, rumors that he paid his valet only in sweet words and smiles and hints that he had even cheated a summer hotel out of a board bill. These disquieting whispers, however, had never reached the ears of the mother and daughters, and they regarded the friend as only second to the angels and saints and the fat rector of the fashionable church where they attended services.

At Easter the amiable man decided that the many attentions which had been shown him by the pretty girls and the charming mother must be returned by at least an Easter souvenir. The worthy man hied him to a Fifth avenue china shop. He knew that very lovely gifts would be sent the girls, and that to compare with them his present would need to be something very pretty. For a whole afternoon the society miser remained amid the bric-a-brac and costly china trying to make up his mind to spend $18 for a Sevres cup or a box for sweets. Suddenly the salesman tripped on something, and stretching out his hand to steady himself knocked over a superb vase of rare cloisonne of delicate pink crackle. It fell to the floor, shattering into dozens of pieces. The shopkeeper gazed at it in silent despair.

"How much was it worth?" asked the customer.

"Oh, $35 wouldn't pay for the handle even."

"Dear me! Can't it be fixed?"

"No indeed. I shall just sweep it out as it is," and his voice choked with emotion. A bright idea came to the miserly society man.

"See here, my friend," he said, "I will give you $5 for those pieces just as they are." The man looked surprised.

"You do them up in the same sized box you would have used for the vase and wrap it up and deliver it at this address which I will give you. Instruct the boy to fling the package down at the door, ring the bell and run away, so as to avoid answering questions. Do you agree?"

The shopkeeper agreed.

The society man dined that evening with his friends. It was the day before Easter, and gifts from all over were arriving. Finally a servant entered with a box carefully done up. "This was left at the door with no name or message, madam," he said as he set it down. The girls merrily cut the string, and the society man stood by, smiling, ready to burst into a passion of indignation. The card was found first, and he was obliged to accept their expressions of surprised pleasure. Then the inner box was opened. The miserly swell gave one glance and rushed from the room. The shopkeeper had overdone his part. Every individual fragment of porcelain was wrapped up in a separate bit of tissue paper.—New York Advertiser.

When They Cut Their Beards.

In France Henry IV was the last monarch who wore a beard, and he had a fine one. He was succeeded by a beardless minor, in compliment to whom the courtiers shaved all their beards except the mustaches. The succession of another minor confirmed the custom, and ultimately the mustaches also disappeared.

The Spaniards, more tardily influenced by French example, kept their beards until the French and English were beginning to relinquish even mustaches. Perhaps they would have kept the cherished appendage, but a French prince—Philip V—succeeded to the Spanish throne with a shaved chin. The courtiers with heavy hearts imitated the prince, and the people, with still heavier hearts, imitated the courtiers. The popular feeling on the subject, however, remains recorded in the proverb, "Since we have lost our beards we have lost our souls."—All the Year Round.

Doesn't Like to Move.

A most curious and sluggish creature is the tautawa, a nine inch lizard whose home is in New Zealand. This little imitation saurian has the reputation of being the laziest creature ever created. He is usually found clinging to rocks or logs along the shores of rivers and lakes and has been known to remain in one position perfectly motionless for many months. How the creature manages to exist is a mystery.—St. Louis Republic.

Not So Selfish After All.

It is more blessed to give than to receive, and the fact that so many people are willing that others should have the blessing shows that people are not so selfish as some folks would have us believe.—New York Advertiser.

To be free minded and cheerfully disposed at hours of meals, and of sleep, and of exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting.—Bacon.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY'S SONG.

New Facts as to the Origin of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The following leaf from the history of the county seat of Prince George's county, Md., has been carefully preserved by an old inhabitant of Marlboro, and now for the first time is given to the public:

The day the British army passed Marlboro en route from Benedict to Washington Dr. William Beanes, a prominent physician and citizen of Marlboro, was dining a party of his friends at his residence, among them Dr. William Hall and Mr. Philip Weems. Excitement in the neighborhood ran high, and a feeling of intense hostility was awakened against the soldiery, who, during their ascent of the Patuxent and their march across the country, had acted more like a party of marauders than a disciplined army. The main body of the army on the day referred to encamped at the "Wood Yard," about five miles from this place, and a party of stragglers roamed into Marlboro.

Some of the convivial guests of Dr. Beanes, seeing the redcoats in town, suggested that the party go out and arrest them, and the suggestion was adopted and put into execution without delay. When they were released, they hastened to rejoin the army and reported the treatment they had received in Marlboro, and a squad was sent back to arrest the ringleaders of the arresting party. Accordingly Drs. Beanes and Hill and Mr. Weems were taken into custody and hurried off to Bristol, some miles from Marlboro, on the Patuxent, at which place Admiral Cochrane's flagship lay at anchor. As a special indignity Dr. Beanes was forced to ride the entire distance on a barebacked horse.

When they were taken on shipboard and the case was reported to Admiral Cochrane, he was disposed at first to use severe measures with the prisoners, but better counsel prevailed, and when the ship reached Benedict Dr. Hill and Mr. Weems were released. Dr. Beanes, however, did not fare so well. He was retained on the ship and carried to Baltimore, which had been marked for destruction.

At that time Francis Scott Key, who was a nephew of Dr. Beanes, was residing in Georgetown, D. C., where he was a prominent member of a glee club, which was composed of what was then the best musical talent of the place. Hearing of the arrest and detention of his uncle, he hastened to the scene of the approaching conflict and went aboard the ship under cover of a flag of truce to secure if possible his release, and there he was detained during the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

Out of the hopes and fears of his temporary imprisonment were born the sentiments of the song that has made him famous. After the bombardment he was sent ashore, but Dr. Beanes was carried to Halifax, where he remained a prisoner for over a year. After his release he returned to his old home in Marlboro, where he died in 1828, aged 80 years. His grave may be seen at Marlboro today on what is known as Academy hill.

When Mr. Key returned to Georgetown, so the story runs, at the first meeting of his glee club thereafter he related to his companions the thrilling experiences of his self imposed confinement, and the suggestion was immediately made that he commit the incident to verse. The suggestion was acted upon, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was read amid great applause at their next meeting. It was first sung by them to the air of an old Lutheran hymn. Thus it will be seen that the circumstances from which came the soul stirring words of our national song grew out of a thoughtlessly precipitated incident that occurred in Marlboro.—Washington Post.

Napoleon's Birthplace.

A correspondent sends us the following account of Corsica: "We love the country and the people, but the country is as wild as the interior of Africa, with variable climate. Dirt exists to such a degree that you cannot walk a step without stepping into filth. Stench prevails in every corner, even in the street of Ajaccio leading to Napoleon's birthplace. In country inns no sanitary arrangements exist whatever, and you get nothing to eat unless you telegraph the day before. Brigands are rare indeed, but you must have no quarrel with any man or even look at him disapprovingly, or he gets mad with anger and then beware. Yet the country is marvelously beautiful, and a trip in the latter part of March, in April or early in May will repay all incredible inconveniences and horrors."—London News.

His New Study.

Little Sister—Any new studies this term?

Little Brother—One—elocution.

"What's that?"

"It's learning how to read a thing so it will sound as if you was at the other end of a drain pipe."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Fin de Siecle Art.

The loony paintings of the impressionist, the erotic novels, the realistic horrors evolved by Zola, Ibsen, Tolstoi, Maupassant and Maeterlinck, the weird music of Wagner, the scarey fashions which mark the dress of the women of our day, are all illustrations of this new "fin de siecle" spirit. We are told that the world of the present is living in "the reddened light of the dusk of the nations;" that faith is dying; that, tired of all existing things, man chases after new beliefs, new engagements and sensations only to find that the trail of the serpent is over all.

Fin de siecleism is a disease which has before afflicted mankind. It raged at the close of the year 1000, when there was a general belief that the end of all things was at hand and men sought vainly to compress all possible earthly pleasures into the few hours yet allotted them. The eighteenth century went out in the blood and horror of the wars succeeding the French revolution, and the poets of that day cast horoscopes for the future full of gloom and foreboding.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The One Thing Impossible.

Reginald—Oh, if there were only something I could do to prove the depth of my affection!

Edith—There is. Don't talk nonsense, please.—New York Tribune.

The Croton river, which furnishes New York with the greater part of the water consumed in its limits, was named from an Indian chief.

Tunis was the land of the Tunes, an African tribe inhabiting most of its territory.

PATHETIC ENGLISH SPARROWS.

The Earnest Efforts They Put Forth to Release an Imprisoned Mate.

A gay company of English sparrows were making things lively on the corner of Crocket and Marshall streets. There must have been about 40 little fellows in the crowd, and they were flitting about the banquette and in the gutter, chirping and chattering like magpies. Now and then one or two of them would fly up the street as if to reconnoiter, for when they came back the others seemed eager to hear whatever report was to be made. At last the whole bevy flew down in a body and began pecking and dabbing at what seemed to be an empty fruit can lying on its side in the gutter. By and by sundry bold strokes and a concerted effort with beaks and claws and wings succeeded in starting the can rolling, but the birds staid by it, following up their success till it was at last well out into the street. By this time quite a crowd of people had collected at the corner, attracted by the unusual commotion among the birds, and the question arose as to the cause of the disturbance. Finally some one discovered that the tin can was not empty, and an investigation disclosed the fact that there was a sparrow within it. The top of the tin had not been wholly removed, but was hanging by a half inch bit, which acted as a hinge. It is probable that the adventurous little bird had gone into the can in search of stray bits of food and in flitting and turning about had upset the can and closed the lid upon himself at the same time. The evidence along this line was pretty clear, but why had the sparrows been anxious to remove their imprisoned mate from the gutter? A good many theories were advanced by various wiseacres in the crowd, but none seemed quite pausible until a gang from the water works came along and began to flush the gutters. The sparrows had seen the men at work higher up the street and knew that in the course of time they would begin operations on the gutter where their friend lay confined. Nothing but manful and concerted action on their part would save him, and right nobly had they rescued him.

It was charming to see their delight when the top of the can was turned back and the little inmate set at liberty. And in turn the little fellow's gratitude seemed unbounded. He went about among the flock chirping and whispering to each one and by and by flew away with them the gayest of the crowd.—Shreveport (La.) Letter in Philadelphia Times.

FOUR HUNDRED BELOW ZERO.

Curious Effects of Such Extreme Temperature on Iron and Colors.

Four hundred and twenty-four degrees F. below zero! Just what this means it is almost impossible to imagine, and yet it is one of the temperatures which have been reached and used in laboratory research, and has been made the subject of some highly interesting experiments and explanations by Professor Dewar before the British Royal Institution.

Four hundred degrees below zero is not an every day temperature, nor can it be reached by more everyday means than the expansion of liquid air, which latter Professor Dewar has succeeded in producing in comparatively large quantities, and in storing by novel and ingenious methods, to be used as required in the study of matter at abnormally low temperature, exactly as a spirit lamp or a Bunsen burner is used in studying the properties of different bodies at the higher temperatures.

The tensile strength of iron at 400 below zero is just twice what it is at 60 above. It will take a strain of 60 instead of 30 tons to the square inch, and equally curious results have come out as to the elongation of metals under these conditions. It was an idea of Faraday that the magnetism in a permanent magnet would be increased at very low temperatures, and experiments with comparatively low temperatures had rather negatived Faraday's suggestion, but Professor Dewar has completely verified the opinion of the famous savant, having shown that a manget at the extremely low temperature made possible by the liquid air had its power increased by about 50 per cent.

Very low temperature was shown also to have a remarkable effect upon the color of many bodies. For example, the brilliant scarlet of vermilion and mercuric iodide is reduced under its influence to a pale orange, the original color returning with the rise of the temperature. Blues, on the other hand, are unaffected by cold, and the effect is comparatively small upon organic coloring in matters of all tints.—Cassier's Magazine.

Her Spoon.

This is not a pleasant story, but it is a true one. It happened during a cooking lesson, where, after the various viands had been duly prepared and cooked, they were handed round among the spectators to be tested. The instructor had time and again advised the women to bring spoons or forks along with them in order to make the testing an easy matter. This the women kept forgetting to do, however, and as a consequence, each lesson found them diving into the dainties with fingers and even visiting cards, glove buttoners or any other stray implement that they happened to have with them. Finally, one day a particularly tempting dish was to be passed around. It came first to a woman sitting right on the front row, who eyed it with much satisfaction and then calmly removed a hairpin from her head, dipped it into the dish and proceeded to feed herself. Suffice it to say the rest of the spectators suffered the dish to pass them untasted.—New York Sun.

The Tree Problem.

"I see a monkey up a tree. He sees me and gets behind the trunk of the tree. I start to go around him, and he keeps going around as I do, keeping the trunk of the tree between him and me. I reach the place I started from, with the monkey still opposite on the tree. Now, I have been around the tree. Have I also been around the monkey?"

A Boston woman is quoted as saying: "I have tried it on my husband. I had him for the monkey, and I took a whisk broom and went around him brushing his clothes. He kept turning just as I did, and when I had been clear around I had only brushed one side of him and one leg of his pantaloons. Now, all the professors of Harvard university couldn't convince me that I had been around that man, and neither had the man been around the monkey in the tree."—Buffalo Express.

Where Manners Are Sorely Tested.

"No, women are not the mannerless sex," said Hobbles sagely. "Just look at the way men rush to get out of an elevator."

"Humph!" said his friend, who was a misogynist and therefore unreliable anyway. "I guess you never saw a group of women when they boarded a street car with only one vacant seat, did you?"—Chicago Record.

Masts and Rigging.

Each of the three masts of all but very small vessels consists of a number of sticks one above another. The "heel" of the topmast comes a little below the "head" of the lower mast and is secured by a "cap," a sort of iron band, and a bar, called a "fid." Above the topmast comes the topgallant mast, and above that the royal mast.

The running rigging consists of ropes used in handling the yards and sails, and every rope has a distinguishing name. Halyards are ropes used to hoist yards and sails. Braces are ropes used to swing the yards around by.

To the beginner the names of ropes are apt to be very confusing. Old salts are fond of spinning a yarn about a lad who wanted to go to sea until he heard that the fore topgallant studding sail boom tricing lining thimble block mousing was the name of about the smallest bit of rope on board ship, when he at once concluded that such being the case he could never expect to master the name of the largest rope and consequently decided to become a farmer.

Lycoming, the name of a Pennsylvania river, is a corruption of Legani-hanne, "sandy stream."

The Duke of Wellington had a great Roman nose and a stern, forbidding face.

Gas from bitumen was first made at the Woolwich arsenal in 1868.

Roman gentlemen wore a gold or ivory crescent in their shoes.

Does the Eye See?

The question asked in the headline may sound odd to you if you have never taken the trouble to give the subject serious thought, but I venture the broad statement that you are not able to answer the question "offhand." It is an admitted fact, I must confess, that the eye is the "organ of vision," yet there is but little doubt, even in the minds of opticians and physiologists, that the phenomena of "seeing" is chiefly mental—in other words, that it is the mind and not the eye that "sees." How often have you seen a friend who seemingly was engaged in looking intently at some object on the table, at the opposite side of the room or at some picture, who on being aroused from his day dream would confess that he was "looking at nothing in particular." The explanation of the fact that he saw "nothing in particular" is plain enough if properly set forth. It is because his mind was busy with other times and scenes.

Faces, bits of wayside scenery, etc., were being presented to view in the panorama of the mind, and the "mind's eye"—or mental vision—was engaged in eagerly scanning pictures of impressions made thereon months, years or scores of years before. Another test of this mind vision theory is to shut your eyes tightly and then ply the brain to the task of recalling faces and forms that have not been seen by the eye for years. And, again, if you want to know whether your companion looked at his watch with his brain or his eyes, ask him the time of day after he puts the timepiece in his pocket.—St. Louis Republic.

His Thirst Was Very Precious.

Some years ago while traveling from Kansas City to St. Louis the seat in front of me was occupied by a typical cattleman and a man who looked like an eastern clergyman. The western man, a whole souled, genial fellow, after telling his companion all about his western ranch and about the business which called him to Chicago, reached down in his grip and drew forth a bottle of generous proportions.

"Pardner," said he, "there's the best liquor west of Kansas City. Throw a hooker into you and give me your opinion."

The clerical looking man, though terribly shocked, managed to say, "Friend, I have not drunk for 40 years."

The Texan jumped from his seat and exclaimed: "Great guns! I would give $1,000 for your thirst."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Ready For the Cholera.

Some years ago there was an outbreak of cholera in France, and instructions were forwarded to the mayor of a certain village to take all necessary precautions, as the epidemic was rapidly spreading.

At first our worthy magistrate did not know what to do. After awhile, however, he reported that he was ready to receive the dread visitor. Upon inquiry being made, it was discovered that by his orders a sufficient number of graves had been dug in the local cemetery to bury the entire parish if required.—Nervion.

Calm and the Storm.

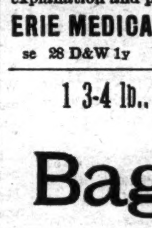
"Mrs. Dasher is a very quiet dresser, isn't she?"

"Mercy, no. She storms at her maid until she can be heard away in the top flat."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Ambition is so powerful a passion in the human breast that however high we reach we are never satisfied.—Machiavelli.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

se 28 D&W 1y sa tu th

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.
New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

The State,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23d, I WILL begin the publication at Raleigh of THE STATE, a weekly Democratic newspaper.

The watch-word of THE STATE will be steadfast support of the Democratic Party and its well-established principles, and White Supremacy and intelligent and honest administration of public affairs in North Carolina.

THE STATE will advocate Bimetallism, the industrial development of North Carolina and the extension of popular education.

Subscription Price	$1 25
Clubs of Five	5 00
Clubs of Twelve	10 00

A copy of the paper, when issued, will probably be seen at your postoffice.

Your subscription is solicited.

I will be glad to send you the first number. Start now.

S. A. ASHE, Editor, Raleigh, N. C.

oct 18 tf

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.
INSURANCE.
Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf

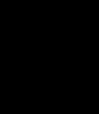
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER,
Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr.,
vs.
Emanuel Haggett et al.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUperior Court obtained in the above cause, the undersigned commissioner will expose for sale at the Court House door of New Hanover County, to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at 12 o'clock m., on 9th day of November, 1895, the following described real estate situate in the city of Wilmington, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Campbell street 66 feet west of the western line of Sixth street, runs thence northwardly parallel with Sixth street 330 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Campbell street 66 feet, thence south parallel with Sixth street 330 feet to Campbell street, thence east 66 feet to the beginning, the same being parts of lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Block No. 250, according to the official plan of the city of Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. H HOWELL, Commissioner.

oct 10 t s

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 6 tf

THE LATEST. THE GREATEST

Ninth Edition.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Not Condensed
Not Revised,
Not Mutilated.
—BUT—

The Great And Only

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Complete in 25 Volumes

The Encyclopædia Britannica is not only a complete compendium of all knowledge, but it is a dictionary of biography, a record of inventions, a history of discoveries, a calendar of dates, a registry of events, a glossary of technical and scientific terms, a collection of mathematical, chemical, and mechanical formulas, a handbook of law, a medical guide.

Best Atlas in the World.

The most thorough and reliable key to business knowledge, a manual of games, sports and amusements, a theranus of statistics, a history of all countries and people, a storehouse of criticism, a treasury of curious learning, a vade mecum for the household and farm, as for the office and library, a repertory of useful information. If the professional or the business man should undertake to put upon his library shelves the special treaties, which would cover as wide a range of topics as those gathered in the Britannica, relating to his own pursuits, his purchases would extend over scores of volumes, some of them rare and expensive, and many of them not brought down to date.

Of all the works of reference now in the market, the Encyclopædia Britannica is not only the most comprehensive, but by far the cheapest, even at

The STAR will for a short time furnish this great work in Cloth binding at $1.60 per volume; in full sheep at $2.20 per volume, and will deliver the whole set upon payment of $5 cash, giving you long time to pay the balance.

The purchase of any Encyclopædia short of the best is not only bad judgment, but worse economy. The STAR will furnish you this, the greatest literary production of the century, at one-third the former price and on terms so accommodating that none need deny themselves the great advantage of owning this mine of information. Remember that the present is the only time we can call our own. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time. It is made as a favor to the STAR'S readers, and for the purpose of increasing our circulation. You are invited to call and examine the books, or send us your address for further particulars. Out of town subscribers can order by mail, and the books will be sent prepaid.

The Original Price of $8 Per Volume.

Heretofore this work could be obtained only at a great cost—from $125 to $200. It is now, for the first time, placed within reach of the masses. A saving of only 15 cents a day gives you this never-failing fountain of knowledge. Is it not worth such a slight effort to obtain it?

The Star Britannica Department,
9 and 11 Princess Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

MAXTON BUILDING
—AND—
LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

To the Public.

WE ARE STILL AT THE OLD STAND No. 11 South Front street, where we would be pleased to have you call and see us whenever you are in need of a first class Hair Cut or Shave, or anything else in that line. Satisfaction guaranteed. Respectfully

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Experts in Barbering,
South Front St.

sept 15 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Sept. 1, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
A M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
6 30	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	6 20
10 34	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	4 23
11 07	Lv.. Maysville Lv	3 51
11 22	Lv.. Pollocksville Lv	3 36
12 0[illegible]	Ar.. Newbern Lv	3 00
P M		P M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9 30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. sep 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 6, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.45 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.55 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.58 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.55 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.59 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 15 a m and 4 00 p m. Lucknow 12 45 p m, and 5 00 p m; returning leave Lucknow 9 00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 10 30 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m. arrive Clio 8 05 p m. returning leave Chio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.30 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.05 a m, 8.55 a m, 8.00 p m, Hartsville 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 2 50 p m, Gibson 5 10 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 9 40 a m, Bennettsville 11 10 a m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

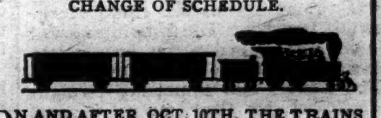
Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †2 05 a m, arrives Sumter †5 20 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 19 a m, arrives Denmark 6 11 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †3 30 p m. Leaves Sumter †9 50 p m, arrives Darlington †12 25 p m.

†Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 12 tf

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



ON AND AFTER OCT. 10TH, THE TRAINS on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will run as follows:

Trains leave Princess street Station at 2.30 and 6.00 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 5 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 2.30 and 6 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 10 a m and 5.00 p. m.

OSCAR GRANT, Acting Superintendent.
oct 6 tf

The Times
(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum, $1.00 for four months. 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
5 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	9 05 a. m
2 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	12 15 p m
2 15 "	Ar... Fayetteville ...Lv	12 45
"	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	
12 50 "	Lv.... Sanford Lv	2 16 "
10 50 a m	Lv.... Climax Lv	4 19 p. m
10 20 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	4 50 "
10 11 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Lv	5 00 "
9 28 "	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	5 55 "
8 59 a m	Lv.... Walnut Cove.... Ar	6 25 "
8 55 "	Ar.... Walnut Cove.... Lv	6 [illegible]0 "
8 20 "	Lv.... Rural Hall.... Lv	6 58 "
7 05 "	Lv.... Mt Airy.... Ar	8 26 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 15 a. m
6 12 "	Ar... Maxton... Lv	9 29 "
5 40 "	Lv... Red Springs... Lv	9 55 "
4 54 "	Lv... Hope Mills... Lv	10 35 "
4 25 "	Lv... Fayetteville... Ar	10 55 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar..... Ramseur ..Lv	5 50 a m
4 20 "	Lv..... Climax ..Lv	7 35 "
3 00 "	Lv... Greensboro ..Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 15 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale	1 35 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

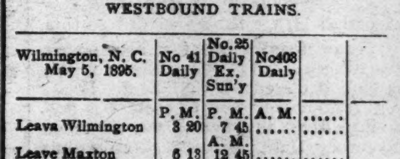
At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
my 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No.25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No408 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leava Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......
		A. M.	
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43
Leave Charlotte			10 48
Leave Lincolnton			12 05
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			1 50
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No.38 Daily	No.26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No402 Daily
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......		4 25
Leave Shelby			5 58
Leave Lincolnton			6 55
Arrive Charlotte			8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8 05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.
No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a m

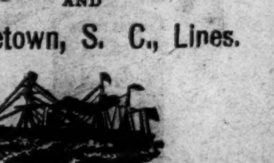
MOVING SOUTH.
No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.
New York, Wilmington, N. C.
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA,	Wednesday, Oct. 23
PAWNEE,	Saturday, Oct. 26
CROATAN,	Wednesday, Oct. 30

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, Oct. 22
PAWNEE,	Tuesday, Oct. 29

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Monday, Oct. 28
PAWNEE,	Friday, Nov. 1
CROATAN,	Monday, Nov. 4

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. oct 22 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1895

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The exaggerated estimates on what the visible supply on wheat would increase per to-day's statement proved misleading and caused prices for the grain to rally with little difficulty when those who had gone short on anticipation of a big enlargement attempted to cover. About the close the greatest strength was noted, a decrease of 240,000 bushels in the English visible supply being somewhat of a surprise and a bull help. Opening and closing Liverpool cables were lower. The closing ones from the Continent were generally higher. Our market opened easy and declined to the put price, the weakness being due to large Northwestern and Chicago receipts. The crowd, too, was building on the big visible increase, but when the posting gave but 1,718,000 bushels addition to the stocks during the past week, a change came over the spirit of the trade and prices rallied. A temporary recession took place later on the panic in cotton, but the closing was firm as already stated. The dry weather in the Southwest continues to attract attention and acts as a sustaining factor. December wheat opened at 59⅞c, sold between 60¼ and 59½c, closing at 60¼c. —¼ to ½c. higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was weak, closing firm.

Corn—The action of the market today was entirely in sympathy with that of wheat. May corn opened at 29½c. —sold between 29⅝ and 29 to 29½c, closing at 29⅜c.—⅛c. higher than Saturday. Cash corn was ¼c. per bushel lower.

Oats exhibited a fairly steady feeling, but gave no signs of increased activity. Cash oats ruled ¼@½c lower, but closed nominally firm. May oats closed a shade higher.

Provisions—The product went down under the weight of heavy receipts of hogs at the yards. The rate at which this animal is arriving is a matter of surprise and upsets all calculations of produce traders. The market was in a demoralized state to-day and few evinced a disposition to attempt aggressive buying. At the close January pork was 12½c lower, January lard 5@7½c lower and January ribs 7½@10c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easier.

DECLARED OFF.

The Fight Between Corbett and Fitzsimmons —Talk of a Match Between Peter Maher and the Champion.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HOT SPRINGS, October 21.—At a conference between the Florida Athletic Club officials and the managers of Corbett and Fitzsimmons, the club asked for a postponement of the contest to November 11th. Brady agreed to this, but Julian steadfastly refused to concur. There was a wordy wrangle and finally the club declared the fight off. Brady then announced that Corbett was prepared to fight any man in the world on November 11th, Robert Fitzsimmons preferred, the man to be named within twenty-four hours.

At the conclusion of the talk Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons' manager, said: "I did all I could to make a satisfactory arrangement, but the Corbett people would not listen to reason. I offered to let Fitzsimmons fight Corbett in private for the side bet, but they would not agree to it. They wanted a postponement to November 11th, which was merely another way of saying that they did not want to fight at all. Of course, I declined to listen to the proposition. Vendig and his crowd tried their best to job us, but we would not have it."

Brady, on the other hand, charges that Julian fluked, and that he would not have agreed to anything, "except a title to the whole State of Arkansas, with Governor Clark's office to sleep in," as he expressed it.

Vendig announced that he would match Peter Maher against Corbett for $5,000.

The outcome of the muddle cannot be foretold, but it looks as though there will still be a fight of some kind on November 11th.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Probable Effect of the Collapse of the Cotton Market

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The collapse of the bull movement in the cotton market has been the most prominent topic in the dry goods market to-day and meanwhile both buyers and sellers appear to be doing little to push new business forward in staple goods On the part of the former opinions were freely expressed that, whilst the break in cotton may be reflected in lower prices for cotton goods, its effect may shortly be seen in a relaxation of reserve on the part of sellers with regard to future engagements and the easier prosecution of purchases for spring on about the existing level. Sellers have given no practical evidence of this as yet, and on their part it is urged that scanty supplies, coupled with the fact that, even should cotton settle down to something like permanency on a somewhat lower basis than seemed likely a week or so ago, cotton goods would still be cheap compared with cost of production and a higher range of values well within the bounds of probability. To day's business has been on a moderate scale in all departments.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

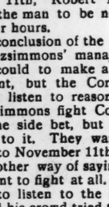
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, October 21.–Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 28½@29c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 60@1 70.

CHARLESTON, October 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts 47 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20 @1 30. receipts 288 barrels.

SAVANNAH, October 21.–Spirits turpentine firm at 25¾c; sales of 740 casks; receipts 739 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,000 barrels.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

A BIG BREAK IN COTTON FUTURES.

Heavy Decline in Prices—Enormous Sales —Collapse of the Bull Campaign—New York Sun's Review of the Situation—Prediction as to the Future Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, October 21.—Cotton prices on the New York Cotton Exchange this morning opened over thirty points below Saturday's official closing figures. The decline was accompanied by great excitement. The January futures opened at 8 54, against 8.86, Saturday's close. On Wednesday last the same future sold at 9.44, or ninety points above to-day's opening. This is equivalent to $4 50 per bale. The immediate cause of the smash this morning was an opening decline in the Liverpool market of 10 64@11-64d. The decline as a whole, however, has been occasioned by the reported collapse of the bull campaign, which has been engineered from New Orleans for several months past.

The New Orleans bull clique was last week reported to be liquidating its holdings of cotton, and this quickened the decline in this market. Business was very heavy this morning and fluctuations very violent. Within thirty seconds the market moved five points. January which had opened at 8.54c., rallied to 8.65c. and then weakened again with quick rallies and recovered during the first hour. Sales on the opening call were on an enormous scale.

In the early afternoon January cotton touched 8 27c. This was a decline of 117 points from Wednesday or equivalent to $5.85 a bale. In the early afternoon however conservative traders were counselling that there should be a reaction or serious results might follow. Some prominent operators are said to have come in as buyers. A New Orleans dispatch reported the failure of Emmett & Bueche, a cotton house there.

The tremendous break in cotton, and wild, unprecedented scenes on the floor of the Cotton Exchange, were the talk of the street. Stock operators left their favorite speculative commodities to discuss cotton and its downward career. One of the best known cotton brokers in the city, when asked to give an opinion on the market, said hurriedly: "The break had to come and was looked for, but it was not expected all at once. The truth is that the reaction in cotton is taking place in days instead of months. This tremendous drop should have extended over two months. We are doing the business of liquidation in three days The market, in consequence, is in a condition little short of a panic, and real values are not considered."

When prices reached what appeared to be the bottom J. H. Inman, who sold 25,000 bales of January at 9.87c last week, became a bull and bought back what he had sold at one cent less. His profits are reported to be enormous on the transactions. Mr. Inman is said to have cleared over $300,000 on the drop in cotton in the past four days. There was a report late to-day that the governors of the Cotton Exchange were investigating reports and several cotton brokers made sales on the curb after the closing of the Exchange on Saturday and that they would be called to account for violation of the rules.

The *Sun* says: Cotton fell fifty-six to sixty-one points from the closing prices of Saturday, the greatest depression being in January. Later on there was a rally of fourteen points, after which prices again took a downward course and closed irregular and easy at a net decline of fifty-three to fifty-five points, with sales of 810,700 bales, the largest by far that has been recorded in a single day at the New York Cotton Exchange. Liverpool declined eleven points for future delivery, recovered three points of this, then weakened again and closed unsettled at a net decline for the day of twelve points, equal in our money to nearly forty points. The spot sales there were 80,000 bales with spot prices 8 16d lower. New Orleans declined forty-three to forty-four points. One firm in New Orleans was reported to have suspended.

To-day's features: No such business as that recorded at the Cotton Exchange to-day was ever before seen in the history of the Exchange, and the fluctuations in prices were correspondingly wide. Heavy liquidations for New York, Wall street, New Orleans, the South generally, Liverpool and the Continent caused another decided decline in prices, and but for the support given to the market by prominent interests the decline might have been even more severe than it was. Of course, the decided fall in Liverpool had much to do with the depression to day, and, although there were reports that leading New Orleans firms would maintain prices after a moderate recession, they had little if any effect. The market was in the rapids and it shot downward with a velocity that nothing could stop. Stop orders were received in large volumes, pyramids tumbled into the stream of liquidation, and the fall of prices amounted at one time to sixty-one points, making one hundred and fourteen points from the highest figures attained in the bull campaign. Then some prominent houses entered the market and purchased freely, causing a rally of about fourteen points, but renewed selling soon carried prices downward again and the last figures were not much above the lowest of the day. Some Liverpool cables express the opinion that the decline is temporary. Others predict that while the decline is nearly over the market will have a dull period from now on. Still others express the opinion that while recently the market was duly inflated, it is now being unduly depressed and that an upward turn is only a matter of time.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—A representative of the Southern Associated Press interviewed several prominent firms and brokers to-night and was assured that the failures of Emmet & Burch and Gilbert & Co., had no effect whatever upon the market as was looked for,

It was known that both firms were loaded down with obligations on account of country customers whose remittances could not possibly reach here in time on account of the continued and rapid decline. Both firms have large amounts of money locked up which they could not realize. Their suspension was therefore inevitable. They will pay not less than 75c on every dollar of their obligations, probably dollar for dollar, and both firms will resume business in a few days. The firms interviewed beleive that the market has been pretty well sold out and the worst is over.

The brokers held a meeting to-night at 12 o'clock for their mutual interest and will eliminate all contracts which should not exist. This will clear up the situation materially. This meeting was private and what it does will not be given out.

At the Democratic City Convention in Detroit Samuel Goldwater, a labor agitator, received the nomination for Mayor over Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster General, by a vote of 61 to 84, and the nomination was then made unanimous.

Henry Reeve, C. B, D. C. L, the English historian, died in London, Eng., yesterday, aged 82 years. He was for many years editor of the *Edinburgh Review*

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilirating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

A VERY GRAVE AFFAIR.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM TO THE VENEZUELAN REPUBLIC.

A Matter of Absorbing Interest in Diplomatic Circles in Washington—It is Contended that Venezuela Can Neither Apologize or Pay an Indemnity—Believed That Great Britain is Trying to Force the Hand of the United States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star,

WASHINGTON, October 21.—It is doubted if Great Britain's ultimatum to Venezuela has yet reached Caracas. The State Department, it is believed, will be informed of its contents as soon as it shall be placed in President Crespo's hands. At noon to-day the Department had heard nothing with reference to the matter either through the American Charge D'Affaires at Caracas or Mr. Andrade, the Venezuelan representative here. If Venezuela does not immediately acquaint the United States with the full text of the ultimatum it will be the first exception she has made since her long standing trouble with Great Britain began. The importance of the present affair so much exceeds in gravity any of the previous contentions between the two countries that it is not doubted that Venezuela, following her usual custom, will at once place copies of all communications relating to the Uruana incident before Secretary Olney.

The probability that Great Britain will take drastic measures to enforce her demands makes the affair one of absorbing interest to diplomats and public officials as well. The ultimatum has been the subject of extended discussion since Saturday last and speculation increases rather than diminishes in the absence of any definite knowledge as to its character.

It is contended that Venezuela can neither apologize nor pay an indemnity for the arrest of Sergeant Behrens. To do this would be, it is claimed, a tacit admission that the British functionary and his associates were seized on English soil.

That they were not on English soil is evidenced by the fact that the point of their arrest was fully fifty miles west of the Schomburg line, which marks the boundary of Great Britain's western pretensions. The Venezuela Government feels that it has already made every reparation which international law demands. Sergeant Behrens was reimbursed for the property alleged to have been lost by him, while General Sifontes, who commanded the military district in which the arrest occurred, was promptly relieved and sent to another State as a rebuke for his unnecessary zeal in permitting the arrest to be made. This being the case, the Crespo Government feels that any further acknowledgement of the error would be superfluous and degrade them in the eyes of the civilized world, no matter what Great Britain's attitude may be. It is also regarded as significant that Her Majesty's Government should not have acted with reference to the Uruana incident until after Secretary Olney's memorandum to Lord Salisbury, in which he elaborated the interpretation put by this country upon the Monroe doctrine, had been received at the British Foreign Office. So far as Venezuela is concerned, the incident was supposed to have been settled by the release of the British officer and the prominence given to the affair at this late date is for that reason not clearly understood, although its motive is shrewdly suspected.

The diplomatic representatives of Central and South America are following this affair with a degree of interest second only to that which would attach to a similar complication between their own countries and a great European Power. However much the Latin-American Republics may wrangle among themselves; however numerous and deep-seated the commercial and political rivalries that exist between them, it is obvious that so far as the outside world is concerned, they are a unit whenever the interests of one of their number are jeopardized. In the present case Venezuela's quarrel with Great Britain partakes of a personal character so far as the dozen Spanish American Republics are concerned. They contend that the Uruana affair is a mere incident connected with the repeated violations of the Monroe doctrine of which Great Britain has been guilty in Venezuela for half a century, and conspicuously during the last decade or more. Great Britain, it is asserted, is, in the present instance, testing the sincerity of the United States with reference to the Monroe doctrine, and is using the Uruana incident as a pretext to force the hand of the United States.

No hint is given by Secretary Olney or any State Department officials as to the course which this country will pursue with reference to Great Britain's ultimatum, nor from present indications is any likely to be given.

It is believed that a blockade by Great Britain of Venezuela's ports would enable the former country to collect an indemnity, however small. During the occupation of Corinto by the British last Spring, foreign vessels were warned from entering the port and none appeared there, not even the steamers of the Pacific Mail Line, which regularly touch at Corinto on their periodical trips between Panama and San Francisco. If Venezuela should prove stubborn and decline to pay an indemnity, whatever revenues it needed might be raised by the imposition of internal taxes in lieu of customs duties. It is stated that the Venezuelan people would willingly bear these new burdens in order to maintain their national dignity and self-respect.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The *Figaro*, in alluding to the Venezuela dispute, expresses the opinion that the system of issuing ultimatums, which is now becoming a habit with Great Britain, may be greatly prejudicial to the general peace.

LONDON, October 21.—The announcement of the ultimatum contained in the note published in the *Globe* is officially authorized.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that should it be decided by the Government to take naval action against Venezuela, the movement would be confided to Vice Admiral James Elphinstow Erskine, in command of the North American and West Indian squadron. The disposition of the vessels of his fleet at the time of his last communication with the Admiralty, Navy Department, in Whitehall, was as follows:

Crescent at Halifax, Canada, at Barbadoes; Magicienne, Tartar and Rambler at the Bermudas; Mohawk and Tourmaline at Jamaica; Partridge at the Bahamas, and Cleopatra, Pelican and Buzzard in Newfoundland waters.

The *Daily News* will say to-morrow: "It is little to the credit of diplomacy that the Venezuelan question has been so long unsettled. The most serious aspect of the question is not so much in Venezuela as in the United States. There are many signs that public opinion in the latter country may be greatly disturbed by the British demand for reparation, complicated by the boundary claim. The dispute will need to be managed with the greatest tact and good temper by both sides, both by the respective Governments and the press."

The papers refer to Trinidad and Kus Ko: "In each case we have to consider public sentiment in the United States and set an example of moderation and self-control, without which it will be difficult to bring these irritating disputes to a happy issue."

The drought in Northern Texas and the Indian Territory is the most severe in many years. Wells are dry and water courses dried up.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Cleveland's Trip to Atlanta—Rear Admiral Kirkland Detached from Duty and Ordered Home.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The train bearing President Cleveland and Cabinet to Atlanta over the Southern Railway will be one of the handsomest ever made up in this country—all palaces on wheels. The party which will accompany President Cleveland to Atlanta will be composed entirely of members of his official family. Mrs. Cleveland will not go. The party comprises Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary Herbert and his daughter, Mrs. Micou; Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary Morton and Miss Morton, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Private Secretary and Mrs. Thurber, Mrs. Harmon, the wife of the Attorney General, and Secretary Smith. Attorney General Harmon will be unable to go. Mrs. Smith will join the party in Atlanta.

A sensation in naval circles was caused to-day by the announcement that Rear Admiral Wm. A. Kirkland, commanding the European Naval Station of the United States, had been detached from duty and ordered home.

It is expected that Admiral Kirkland will apply at once to be placed on the retired list. Commodore Thos. O. Selfridge, Jr., will succeed him as commanding officer of the European station.

For some time past it has been rumored that Secretary Herbert was not pleased with the conduct of Admiral Kirkland. While the recall is of course uncomplimentary to Admiral Kirkland, there is no disposition at the Department to belittle his record as a sailor. He is looked on as a man of active and quick perception, and always ready to do his duty. He was appointed to the navy from North Carolina in 1850 and attained his present rank March 1st last.

Admiral Kirkland has not long to serve on the active list, but it is believed that he will apply for retirement without delay. It is said that he had expressed the intention of going on the retired list if relieved of his present duty.

The magnificent special bearing President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet and their wives pulled out of the Baltimore & Potomac station to-night at 11.10, bound for Atlanta via the Southern Railway. The departure of the distinguished party was unaccompanied by unusual incident, and when the conductor cried all aboard the heavy train pulled out amid dead silence. There was a large crowd of people in and around the station, but no demonstration.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

A Resolution for the Creation of a New Missionary District in North Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 21.—To-day's session of the Episcopal Convention was characterized by the slim attendance of delegates, the majority of whom left the city Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York, was appointed chairman of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and Canons, which will report at the next Convention.

To-morrow the Bishops' pastoral will be read. It is the Bishops' address to the Church and the world, and will distinguish the closing hours of the Convention of 1895.

Dr. Richards, from the Committee on New Dioceses, offered a resolution concurring with the House of Bishops, and favorable to the erection of a new missionary district in North Carolina. After an hour's discussion the resolution consenting to the creation of the missionary district in North Carolina, was adopted by the following vote: Clerical vote—Ayes 51; nays 1; divided 1. Lay vote—Ayes 38; nays 6; divided 2.

MORMON ELDERS

Admonished to Leave a Neighborhood in Wake County Where They Are Trying to Establish a Church.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21.—Four Mormon Elders, Robert W. King, Byron Carter, F. E. Smith and Ezra C. Robinson, brought to Gov. Carr to-day the following letter, signed by citizens, which they had received at New Hill, this county, where they were endeavoring to establish a church and make proselytes:

"*To the Mormon Elders:* We, citizens of New Hill and vicinity, acting upon our knowledge of and information as to your religious principles, regard you as a nuisance to the community, therefore we ask you to retire from this community as quickly as you came, and that at once."

It is signed by twenty-seven respectable people of that section, among them M. D. Bynum, pastor of the Christian church and Rev. J. R. Jennett.

Gov. Carr has turned the letter over to the Judge of the Supreme Court now sitting here.

CUBANS CAUGHT.

Some of the Party Recently Released From Custody at Wilmington, Delaware.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI, Oct. 21.—Twenty Cubans who left New York on the steamer Delaware, the tenth instant, have been landed at Inagua, Bahamas, whither a British gunboat has gone from Jamaica at the request of the Spanish authorities to arrest the party. The leaders, Corrillo and Penna, with two others who were released from custody at Wilmington, Del., were also on the same steamer, have gone to Port De Paz, presumably en route to Cuba, but the Haytian authorities have been warned of their movements and it is believed there that they will be apprehended.

FREE MASONS.

Every Member of the Supreme Council of the World in Attendance at the Biennial Session.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Every member of the Mother Supreme Council of the World, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, twenty-seven in number, was in attendance at the biennial session which commenced in the Temple here at noon to-day, to continue through the week. As Grand Commander without doubt Thomas H. Caswell, of California, will be elected to succeed the late Philip C. Tucker, of Texas, who died about a year ago.

WARM WIRELETS.

A dispatch from Rome says that the report that King Melenk, of Abyssinia, has been killed by a stroke of lightning, is officially confirmed.

The Grane Iron Works, of Allentown, Pa., made the second voluntary increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of their 400 employes within a few months.

Eight and three-tenths inches of snow fell in Oswego, N. Y., Sunday night Many shade and fruit trees were broken down by the weight. It is fast disappearing.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Cash advanced on improved city property, or loaned on mortgages. Apply to D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. oct 22 3t

Salesman wanted to sell the Rapid Dish Washer to the wholesale and retail trade. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers. $75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no hard work; can make $150 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. oct 22 tf

Wanted—Position as Clerk in Wholesale or Retail Store, by young man of experience. References furnished. Address "B," care of STAR, city. oct 22 1t*

All persons are hereby warned against harboring, or crediting on my account, my wife Lizzie Robinson, who has left my bed and board without my consent. JOHN H. ROBINSON. oct 22 1t*

You can get Big Bargains in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and First-Class Repairing at J. T. Burke's, No. 7 South Front Street. oct 20 3t

Miss Fannie Corbett, having attended the summer courses for Teachers at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., is now prepared to give Piano-forte Lessons. For references and full particulars apply at 411 North Fourth Street, opposite Prof. Van Lear's. oct 20 3t*

B. F. Gilson & Bros., Commission Merchants, have opened at No. 110 North Water Street (I. T. Alderman's old stand) and handle all kinds of Country Produce. Shipments solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed. Give us a trial. oct 20 d&w 1t

Pears, Pears, still they come. Another consignment of 13 barrels just received. Apples, Onions, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, all at lowest prices. Also Flour, Molasses, Meat, Meal, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff always on hand. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Photographs—The finest possible Photographs at low rates, $1.00 per dozen up. A fine line of Photo Frames from 15c up. U. C. Ellis, Photographer, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. oct 3 tf

Electrical Bicycle Bells applied to Bicycles by Howard & King, No. 101 Front and Market streets. sep 21 tf

Beer on draught and any drink known to American or French Saloonists. Free lunch from eleven a. m. until one o'clock and from five to seven o'clock p. m., at A. P. Levy's French Cafe, Princess street. sep 5 tf

The celebrated pale Kyflhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Braddy & Gaylord

Gives the following prices on goods for the next seven days: One yard wide bleaching at 5c. Seven-eights yard wide at 4½c. Androscoggin bleaching at 7½c. Four-four white homespun at 5c. Sea Island homespun at 6c. Checked homespun at 3½, 4, 4½ and 5c. Checked Gingham at 4½, 5, 6 and 7c a yard. Heavy, thick Jeans at 10c. A beautiful line of Pants Cloth at 18c; nearly all wool at 25c. A heavy Blue Flannel, fifty-four inches wide, for boys' suits and pants, at 40c, worth 65c. Thirty-six inch wide Navy Blue Tricots at 10c. Thirty-four inch wide Carsimeres at 18½c. Twenty eight inch Plaids, in Dress Suitings, at 19½c. Forty inch Plaids, all styles, at 35, 40 and 60c a yard. Fifty-four inch, All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 75c. Extra value Twilled Red Flannel at 19½, 15, 18, 25, 35 and 40c, all grades; Plain White at 15, 18 and 25c; Heavy Twilled All Wool Extra Quality at 35c a yard. Ladies' Long Sleeve Under Vest at 18, 25, 40 and 50c; Medicated Red Flannel at $1.00 and 1.25—for ladies and gents; Children's size, 16, in White Merino at 10c. with a rise of 2c a number up to No. 34. Forty-four inch long Turkish Bath Towels at 10c. Gents' Fine, Black, Seamless Half Hose at 10c; Women's Black Hose at 5c; Heavy and Extra Long at 10c; Seamless at 15c; Hermsdorf Dyes, Fine Grade, at 25 and 30c; a few Children's Hose at 25c a pair. Ladies' Kid Gloves, a job lot, for ladies and gents, at 25 and 30c a pair. Ladies' Fine Kid Pearl Button Glove at 75c and $1.00.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store, at 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House. oct 20 tf

COTTON TIES.

2,000 Bundles Ties

just arrived and for sale.

Buyers will please ask prices before buying elsewhere.

D. L. GORE,

120, 122, 124 North Water St., oct 16 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS Against National Furniture Company, existing at the date of his assignment to the undersigned, to-wit: March 1, 1895, are hereby notified to present the same to me on or before the 30th of November next for the purpose of participating in the distribution of the fun in my possession. J. G. BARENTINE, oct 17 1w Assignee.

Judicious Buyers

Your attention is called to our immense line of

DRESS GOODS.

The patterns are all of new designs and colorings. We are positive that these goods are better than those usually brought to this market, and the price, why that's left to your judgment.

READ THESE ITEMS.

Fancy Mohair, 40-inch, black, 50c yd.
All-Wool Novelties 45c yard.
Shirt Waist Silks $1.00 yard.
Brocade Rahadamus 85c to $3 yard.
All-Wool Cloaking 37½c yard.

Special

FOR ONE WEEK—Beginning Monday, we will make, lay and furnish paper for every CARPET sold

FREE OF COST.

Cloaks and Carpets,

THIRD FLOOR.

Linens.

The largest stock we have ever carried. The prettiest patterns in

Table Damask,

Napkins and Doylies.

The largest and best German HACK TOWEL to be found in the city for 20c each; only 100 left.

The Onyx and Smith & Angell's

Black Hosiery.

RICHARD HUDNUT'S

Toilet Requisites

Yankee Notions

of every description.

Cluze Patent Thumb KID GLOVE,

Foster's New Street KID GLOVE.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 29 North Front St.

oct 20 tf

Well Pleased!

Every one of our customers are well pleased with our special prices.

Bargains in Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Cloaks and Caps.

Try us and see if we cannot save you money.

'Phone 118.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2. oct 20 tf

New Catch

MULLETS.

Put Up in Nice New Packages.

Send in your orders.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets sep 8 D&W tf

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Goods sold at retail less than present wholesale prices.

All Wool Cheviot Suits $6.00, worth $12.00.

See our $7.50 Cassimere Suits, equal to any $12.50.

Hundreds of Children's Suits, all Wool, $1.50 up, worth double the Money.

NEW HATS AND FURNISHINGS.

It would be pure folly and a waste of money to pay the exorbitant prices that you are called upon to put up for a hat, simply because you buy from an exclusive hatter. We show an immense assortment of all the newest shapes and shades in Derbys and Alpines, at prices that are right and which are from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. below others.

DRESS SHIRTS,
PERCALE SHIRTS,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
NOBBY NECKWEAR,
DRESS GLOVES,
SIGHTLY HOSIERY.

Your money back if you want it.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

oct 13 tf

For Sale!

DryGoods

— AND —

Furnishing Goods

BUSINESS, STORE, FIXTURES, &c.,

including good will of stand.

Store situated on the northeast corner of Front and Market street.

For particulars apply in person or address P. O. Box 299. oct 13 tf

YOU!

We Are Talking to You!

You have probably noticed our untiring efforts to gain your trade. Considering the large number of customers which we have managed to draw our way, we might, possibly, worry along without you. But we WANT YOUR TRADE. We are "rounding up" some contracts made months ago, for certain

SHOES

Which we managed by a "close rub" to get at old prices. True, we are paying the Full Rise on some grades, because we can't get them from manufacturers without doing so. But believing our section ill-prepared to pay the full advance, we are trying to equalize things by Dividing Our Advantages with our patrons, whom we cordially thank for past favors, and ask (also the public in general) to continue to call on us for Bargains in all kinds of Foot Wear.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

oct 13 tf Successors to H. C. Evans, 115 Princess St

Mullets.

100 Barrels September Mullets,

Packed in 100 lb. Northern barrels.

FOR SALE LOW.

Write for quotations.

Large Stock of Tobacco and Cigars at Close Figures.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

sep 22 tf 13 Market St.

STOP LYING

Awake at night thinking about how and where you can spend your hard-earned money to the best advantage. You want the best possible values obtainable when purchasing a thing for wear. It is more than right that you should have what you want. To get the best values in Wilmington go to

A. DAVID & Co.,

Front and Princess Streets,

Where prices on all seasonable goods are several notches lower than the water in Cape Fear river. The stock embraces

Men's, Boy's, Youths' and Children's

CLOTHING.

Woollen, Merino and Cotton

UNDERWEAR,

In fact a complete assortment of

Gent's Furnishings.

Se our Merchant Tailoring Department. The finest goods, best workmanship, cheaper than ever.

A. DAVID & CO.

oct 13 tf

Wanted $10,000.

Gilt-edge security. Write to

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Yes, we want $10,000, but we don't want to borrow it. We don't want to beg it and we don't want to steal it. We just want to make it in a couple of years We don't want to counterfeit Uncle Sam's money either, we just want to earn it legitimately. Our gilt edge security is in selling the best quality of goods at a reasonable margin of profit. If we don't make a reasonable profit we've got to starve or steal. The one lands us in the penitentiary and the other carries us to our grave. We are not anxious to take up our abode at either place yet awhile,

We don't and we won't run a cheap John drug shop and sacrifice quality for price. Quality ranks first and price follows.

Those who prefer the best Drugs, &c., at moderate prices know where to go to.

Bunting's Pharmacy.

Those who wish cheap Medicines they know where to go to, too. sep 22 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C. oct 6 tf

Telephone 14.

Children's Shoes

Are a prominent item of expense in every family. It behooves every parent to buy to the best advantage. We make a specialty of

Children's Shoes,

which we are selling at prices that speak for themselves. We have just received a handsome lot of

Children's School Shoes.

Something that you'll find "a 1" for wear. If you want a pair of Shoes for your little son try a pair of our youth Cordovan Lace Shoes at $1.50. For wear there are none better. Our new line of Spring Heel Solar Tip School Shoes for Boys and Girls are just the thing needed. Don't fail to see this Shoe before purchasing. You'll find them regular money savers.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

oct 20 tf

Bulbs Have Arrived.

Call and make your selections promptly, and succeed with your "Window Garden."

JAS. D. NUTT,

oct 6 tf The Druggist.